CE. USTA. ids and the and elegant fitted up ex-i the modern tomers with lful manner, 1139 sale by BITTUES.

\$1 on each

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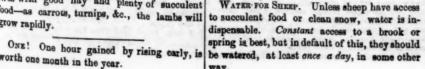
OKNING. ter St. R. per annum, he year; two and the year. rates. The h the office, ELL EATON, ewburgh. arboro'. kfield. eld Village. ownfield. nswick.

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worth one month in the year.





AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1856,



GAS HOUSE LIME.

in the last number of the American Farmer,

that he spread evenly 100 bushels of gas lime to

HORSES IN MAINE.

was as follows:

New Hampshire,

In 1850, the number was

Decrease of horses in New England

Add to this the decrease in New

Add the same ratio of decrease for

the last 5 yrs. in the 6 States. 41.788

It is thus seen that, notwithstanding the in-

York for same time,

Connecticut.

Massachusetts

Connecticut.

Vermont.

Rhode Island.

in ten years,

New Hampshir

Vermont.

Rhode Island.

Mr. Editor :- Your remarks upon "Horses

For the Maine Farmer

59,208

61,484

43.892

34,650

8,024

62,402

57,010

26,566

34.252

26,928

6.169

61,275-212,650

'Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man." NEW GUANO ISLAND.

The farmers of Maine have not yet used much the acre of grass land in the fall of 1853. He guano in their operations. Some few experi- could see no improvement whatever during the ments have been tried with it. A part of them ensuing year, nor after it was plowed in 1855, were successful, but some of them were unsuc- and planted to corn was there any perceptible cessful. The only sure knowledge, therefore, improvement. Per contra, A. J. Willis in the derived from these trials was this-guano does same State, and in the same number of the not prove invariably beneficial in all cases. It Farmer, states that in the spring of 1854 he is most probable, however, that in those cases purchased 3000 bushels of gas lime, and applied where guano was used without benefit, the proper it broadcast, after planting, on 100,000 hills of conditions for its action were not complied with, for it seems reasonable to suppose that a substance containing so many elements of fertility fields. This last spring he applied 5500 bushels as genuine guano does, would always impart with equal success on another farm. those elements to the crop when all the means for enabling it to do so were present. It is therefore probable that the failure was owing such different results. to a lack of knowledge of its requirements in the operator, rather than in the absence of fertilizing ingredients in the material. More experiments, therefore, are wanting, and they should be tried on the same spots where failure in Maine," in the Farmer of the 20th instant has occurred in order to detect, if possible, the has induced me to submit the following reflecreason why it did not act before, or does not act tions, figures and facts, upon the same subject,

One obstacle in the way of these trials being may be benefitted thereby. made by most farmers, is the great cost of the When railways were projected, some ten or article. There are but few of us who would fifteen years ago, it is probable that the opinion like to incur the expense of \$57 per ton for an of farmers was drawn into the channel of belief. article that we are not sure will benefit our that rearing of horses would become unprofita crops. This great cost is owing to the demand ble for the want of demand; but it does not for it in Europe, especially in England, where follow from these premises alone, that the eximmense amounts of it are used by the farmer tension of railways has increased the demand in the cultivation of wheat, grass, roots, &c. &c., for, or enhanced the price of horses. The dethe Peruvian government hitherto monopolizing mand for horses is not caused by the demand for more horses than was used fifteen years ago, the trade for it.

As this demand is so great, and the price so high, we were pleased to hear that a new guano which have a discovered. We have if this island has been discovered. We hope, if this be true guano, that it will have a tendency to reduce the price somewhat to a more comeatable one for common farmers. These islands, according to the "Saturday Post," are in the Carribean sea, and belong to the Republic of Venezuela. They are situated a little north of the equator, and only nineteen hundred miles from our chief Atlantic ports; so that the cost of transporting will be trifling compared with the cost of bringing Peruvian guano from the Pacific Ocean. It is thought that there are at least five million tons. Some of it contains a large per cent. of ammonia, and, according to an analysis by Prof. Booth, 78 per cent. of super phosphate of lime. This is a much greater per centage than we get from bone dust.

It is also reported that other guauo islands have been discovered in the Pacific, which are not subject to the Peruvian government, and hence cannot be monopolized by them. This ought also to reduce the price.

### LAWNS.

A friend who is desirous of having a close, creased demand for horses and mules created by smooth, compact, grass field around his house, railroads, the number has decreased in fifteen or in other words, wishes to have a neat lawn years, one hundred and twenty-five thousand about his house, requests information in regard three hundred and sixty-four. If we suppose to the best kind of grass seed to sow upon it. | these horses to be worth only one hundred

It has been found a good rule, we believe, to lars each, it would require over twelve and a have a variety of grasses in such situations. half millions to purchase them. If horses may We have seen a very close, smooth, and tough be supposed to be worth what they sell for, then sward, or sod, made by nature suitable for such the six States above named are twelve and a half purposes. It consisted of red top grass, couch, or twitch grass, and white clover. As the seeds years ago, in this one item of production. or twitch grass, and white clover. As the seeds came up without any sowing by man, we cannot tell the proportions. If our friend has none of the twitch grass on his place, we should not advise him to introduce it, although it is in fact a first rate grass for grazing, or to make into hay. first rate grass for grazing, or to make into hay, to outdo others, in more costly articles, has but a "hard adversary" in the garden or culti- more to do with the purchase of a three or five hundred dollar horse, than any extra quality

ated field.

The following, which we copy from the the horse may possess. American Farmer, may be of service to our friend, although he must recollect that there is horses, they have bid higher and paid dearer for some difference between the climate of Maryland and that of Maine, for grass. Whether a Tuckerman. all the grasses which he names will be at home There is another cause for high prices, which in Maine, we cannot tell, not having seen them has extended to other things beside fast men and all tried. It is said that the Kentucky blue fast horses, and which is very apt to be overgrass, which he names, is the same as our spire looked, even by those who think their look is short and their vision clear in such matters-

"The following is the estimate of R. Sinclair, the expansion of the currency. Within the last Jr., & Co., Seedsmen, Baltimore, for a lawn of fifteen years the banking capital has increased. one acre. It includes those sorts only that are incorporate and private, near or quite two hu particularly fine and such as adorn the most dred millions of dollars; and for every dollar beautiful parks in England and this country—
viz: Crested Dogstail, 4 bushel; Sheep-fescue, 4
bushel; Hard-fescue, 4 bushel; Red Top, 5
bushel; Kentucky Blue Grass, 4 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 4 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 4 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 5 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 6 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 7 bushel; Bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 6 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 7 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 8 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 8 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 9 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 9 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 9 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 9 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

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Crester Dogstail, 9 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 9 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; White Clover, 4

Crester Dogstail, 9 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 1 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 2 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 3 bushel; Perennial Ray Grass, 4 bushel; Perennial Ray Gr modities. Fast men are plenty, who, without The estimate is heavy for field sowing, but the pressing need, like King Richard in the

full light for lawns, thick sowing being requisite to produce a dense, compact and beautiful

Dec. 31, 1855.

A GLENBURN FARMER. sod-price for above, \$9. To insure success, the soil should be rich, well-plowed and harrowdenesse immediately after the last harrowdenesse immediately after the l FARMER'S READING ROOM IN NEW YORK. We rowed—sow immediately after the last harrowing or brush; afterwards roll the ground. For spring sowing, it is recommended to sow \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel wheat or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel oats per acre, with the grass seeds, and when the grasses are fairly up, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel plaster per acre. Cut the grain when in flower, or after it has served to protect the states, and the best agricultural and horticultural recommendations. young grass plants from the hot sun and weeds. cultural Periodicals of England, France and lawn mixtures from same house can be Germany, and they tender the free use of them had for \$5 per acre—also mixtures for pasture, to all their friends. This will be a very convenient place for Agriculturists who visit the city, to drop in and look at the papers. When LAMBS FOR TEH BUTCHER. Where lambs are we next visited "Gotham" we shall certainly

designed for the butcher, it is best to have them | call at 140 Fulton Street. dropped as early as March; and by feeding the ewes with good hay and plenty of succulent WATER FOR SHEEP. Unless sheep have access food—as carrows, turnips, &c., the lambs will to succulent food or clean snow, water is in-

dispensable. Constant access to a brook or spring is best, but in default of this, they should

For the Maine Farmer PLANTING CORN.

The subject of the real worth of gas house or, a few days since, whom I know to be a good ment of the Merino Sheep," by Geo. Campbell mers, and the question whether it be good for farmer, and who raises great crops of corn, Esq., of West Westminster, Vt., from which e stated that he planted his corn in hills quite we extract the following remarks on the winter experiments, going to prove that it was utimateultivator, and that his corn would not sucker interest: ly resolved into sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, and therefore no better if as good as that theory is correct or not.

In regard to corn, will it sucker worse when sheep, is immense. The promptings of self-insingle stock grows in a hill than where there terest would seem sufficient to induce our far-

Bethel, Dec. 27, 1855.

#### WINTERING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

properly fed and watered. The year's profit or loss, of the farmer, depends greatly upon the manner in which he winters his stock. The hoping that some of the readers of the Farmer

"If there is one truth respecting animals more deserving of remembrance than another, it is that the animal, entering the winter months in high condition, is already half wintered—that is, the care and food required to bring him the increase of wool nor in bodily weight; and he will suffer farther from a large per cent of actual deaths before the time of shearing. With such a course of management the profits

Cattle thrive better when their dormitories maturity early, but is productive of premature are kept clean and freely littered with dry leaves death.

take more than nature requires.

all eaten; there is no loss of material. A good troughs for that purpose. cut hay, wet with ten gallons water—the mix-

had access as often as they chose. [Country Gentleman.

uch is the case. RENTAL OF LAND. In 1692 the rental of land Interesting Discovery. The Mount Alex aillions, and the land was to be held by 280,- count of an important discovery: 000 persons. In 1815, the value of land at

WINTER MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP. In the Patent Office Report for 1854, there is Mr. Editor :- In conversation with a neigh- a valuable article on the "History and Manage-

near together, keeping his rows apart for the management of sheep, which will be read with so badly as when plauted farther apart. He Much of the success of the wool-grower delso stated that he found it profitable in corn pends upon the winter management of his flock. raising to plough in large quantities of manure, Sheep are animals which pay their owners better out manure in the hills, and plant near togeth- for good care and keeping than any other stock , as above stated, and he could secure from usually kept on a farm ; but if fed with a stingy 0 to 90 bushels to the acre, where he formerly hand, or neglected, if suitable conveniences are aised not more than half as much. His land wanting, they pay perhaps as poorly as any. So a strong granite soil and not remarkably dry, The annual loss to the United States, resulting ut he is successful in his crop, whether his from a want of suitable sheds and other conveniences for the winter accommodation of

re several? My impression is that it will. In mers to adopt a better system of winter manageny boyhood I was taught to put the kernels ment. No intelligent farmer at this day will pretty near together to prevent it from sucker- attempt to deny the principle that warm enng. The land was sandy, the seed of the small closures are equivalent, to a certain extent, for variety, and planted early, all which may have food; a variety of well-conducted experiments nething to do in the case. I should like to have conclusively demonstrated the fact: A hear what some of your great corn raising read- large proportion of food consumed in winter is ers have to say on this subject. N. T. T. . required for keeping up the animal heat, and consequently, in proportion as the apartments are warm, within certain limits, the less amount There is no great amount of labor to be done out of doors in this climate, during December. The most important labor of the farmer now, is the care of his domestic animals, to see that they be well sheltered from cold and wet, and

milk of the ensuing season, the wool, and the quarters in fair condition, but are fed so sparmilk of the ensuing season, the wool, and the ability for labor, all depend, in a great measure, upon the care the farmer gives his cattle, sheep and horses, during the winter. The Cultivator, some years since, most truly said—

Under such circumstant the vital functions. "If there is one truth respecting animals stances the food consumed by them is in fact

With such a course of management the profits out well and hearty in the spring will not be of wool-growing will necessarily be small. If ne-half as much as will be required by the one neither self-interest nor the feelings of humanity that commences the winter spring-poor. A fat will induce the farmer to provide properly for strong animal, will be warm and comfortable his dependent flock, he will find it for his adwhere a poor weak one can hardly live, and the vantage to keep some other domestic anial, and hearty vigorous one will digest and assimilate I know of nothing more suitable for such men food which the weak one would scarcely taste." than a hardy goat. While I protest against the Regular hours for attending to all matters is starving system, it would seem hardly necessary important, but in no department of the far- to caution farmers against the opposite extreme mer's business is it more important than in too high feeding, which is also detrimental to milking cows, foddering or feeding, watering the health and long life of the animal. While and carding stock.

Cattle should be fed often, and but little at a preparing sheep for the butcher, high feeding is necessary and proper, but for store sheep and time,—say four times in the twenty-four hours, breeding ewes, an over amount of fat, produced will keep cattle in better condition and at less by high keeping, is decidedly injurious; and expense than to feed but twice a day, being aside from the attending expense to produce this careful never to give them so much at a time state of things, it has a tendency to shorten the that they will leave their feed before it is all lives of the sheep and enfeeble the offspring. The forcing system of feeding brings animals to

or straw, being mindful not to forget the fre- The proper and the most profitable mode of quent, use of the card and currycomb. Cattle, feeding, for breeding and store sheep, is that corses and sheep, should have salt where they which will develope in them the highest degree an have access to it whenever they desire it. of bodily vigor. Sheep fed in this manner gentleman informed me that some years since would endure the fatigue of a long journey. e lost many horses annually, but since he com- while those high fed would fail from excess of nenced to salt his horses three times a week, or fat, and the scantily fed, from muscular debilseding on salt hay, he has lost none.

Sprinkling hay with salt dissolved in water, resalting hay too freely, is injurious, as over tilated sheds for his flocks, with a convenient salting diminishes the nutriment, and weakens access to pure water. The feeding racks should and keeps the animal too loose; but when they be made with good tight bottoms, in order that have free access to use or not, they are not apt the chaff and seed, the most valuable part of the hay, may not be lost. Such racks will also Cutting provender, corn stalks, straw or answer for feeding out roots and grain, and will coarse hay, is a great saving. When cut, it is avoid the necessity of having an extra lot of

nilch cow will tell her milker a good story The different ages and classes of sheep should when well supplied with chopped corn stalks, be properly assorted. This classification, howr rye, or oat straw, wet and well powdered ever, must be left to the judgment of the breed rith corn ground with the cob or wheat shorts, er. The size of his flock, and his convenience r buckwheat bran, and a little powdered oil for keeping will determine the extent of the ake. My cows increased their milk and flesh, classification. It will be necessary, in all flocks and my sheep improved last winter, by Col. of considerable size, to place the strong and Jaque's mixture, which was two bushels of feeble in separate flocks. The breeding ewes urnips cut fine, one bushel wheat bran, half a should constitute another division, and so on shel powdered oil cake, with seven bushels with the lambs, keeping each class, and age by

ture well stirred and intermixed, giving them In regard to the question, how often should as much as they would eat of it thrice a day, sheep be fed? a' difference of opinion among and once a day a feed of good English hay, good managers exists. While one believes that with a tub of soft clean water to which they twice a day is sufficient, another thinks it desirable to feed three or four times: but th most important point, I apprehend, is to feed VALUE OF THE GRASS CROP. Gov. Wright, of regularly, whether twice, three or four times a Indiana, in his recent address before the New day. The writer feeds, at present, hay twice, one day; the next, hay in the morning and rop is not properly appreciated. No crop, he straw at night, and so on, giving hay and straw says, approaches so near a spontaneous yield, alternately, instead of hay; and beside, a feed and none yields so large a profit. The hay crop of roots and grain is allowed at mid-day, allowof the United States in 1850 was over 13,000,ing a half bushel of corn and cob, or oatmeal, 00 tons; that for 1855 he estimates at 15,000, mixed with two bushels of roots, to the on 000, which was worth \$150,000,000, while the hundred head. As sheep are fond of a variety whole cotton crop is valued at only \$128,000,. of food, it is desirable to make as many changes 000. Of this crop, more than half is produced as practicable. If allowed constant access to by the four States, New York, (which yields pine or hemlock boughs through the winter, it ne-fourth of the whole,) Ohio, Indiana, and will be conducive to their health. Salt is llinois. The grass crop which is used for pas- equally as essential in winter as in summer, and urage, is at least as valuable; so that this sin-should be kept constantly by them. Rock-salt. gle herb is worth annually over three hundred which is imported in large lumps, weighing nillions of dollars. Few people will believe from 20 to 50 pounds each, is the cheapest and that the grass crop of this State is worth more best. Sheep are not liable to eat it in sufficient han its wheat, and yet statistics show that unntities as to ever injure them, as they can only get it by hexing.

as 10 millions, in 1770 it was valued at 16 ander (Australia) Mail has the following ac-

"Mr. Thomas Golightly, miner, of Forest ental, found by assessment, exceeded 51 milions, and the holders were no more than 36,- the fact that quartz is porous, and may be fused. 000. In 1842-3, an increase of 341 millions and made subservient to manufactures and art. had occurred to the land-holders, and the value It is Mr. Golightly's intention to secure his prowas stated at £94,816,269, including property cess by patent. He professes his ability to obtain in houses. A calculation has been made of the castings of quartz resembling china in transnational losses, the device of the land tax. It parency, and equalling in whiteness the purest is founded on Sir Robert Peel's estimate of the alabaster, and to furnish the colony with quartz ental at 62 millions. In the 78 years, from crockery to an extent only limited by the exten 1692 to 1770, the average rental was 32 mil- of the quartz reefs. The economical extraction lions; but from 1770 to 1847, the average was of gold from quartz is among the chief features of Mr. Golightly's process."

EXTRAVAGANZA FOR 1856; Being an Affectionate Appeal of the CARRIER OF THE MAINE FARMER To the Hearts of his Patrons, through the Medium of their Pockets.

Old Boreas comes from the Winter King, And frost, and ice, and snow he'll bring; The flowers are touched, and they wither up, The leaves are touched, they curl and drop. He looks on the gurgling brooks, and lo ! Their stiffening waters cease to flow; He speaks, and howling winds go forth From the icy caves of the frozen North, And storms of sleet, and fleecy snow, O'er the whole earth careering go. Then Nature is hushed, nor shout, nor song, The startling echoes now prolong, From field, or grove no voice is heard Of bleating flocks or warbling bird. Men shivering, flee before his wrath. And gathering near the social hearth, Warmed by its glow, and glad to enjoy The news that's brought by carrier boy: And you'll find it there, by all confessed, The old Maine Farmer's a welcome guest. And when old Sol, which every year A visit pays to Southern sphere, To spread the glow of summer light O'er Chimborazo's snowy height, Returns, and with his cheering beams Unlocks the fettered frozen streams. Swells the young buds and starts the flowers, By frequent, gently falling showers, Shall vocal make the fields and groves, With lowing herds and cooing doves; With verdure clothe each dale and hill, And every heart with rapture fill. And sends the joyous ploughman forth-To mark with many a seam, the earth, And fit it for the springing seed, That gives the crop for man's great need. The husbandman at leisure hour

Sits calmly in his rustic door, From rugged toil short time released, His team unyoked for noontide rest; He the "Maine Farmer," reads at ease, Brimful of articles that please. And when midway in heaven's vault, Sol's fiery steeds are made to halt, And pouring down his fiercest ray, Through all the livelong summer's day, His sultry heat all earth pervades, The panting flocks seek cooling shades; The wilting herbs and drooping flowers Thirst for the cool refreshing showers; The fainting reapers leave their sheaves, And hasten where the woodbine weaves, With quivering leaf, and twining stem, A grateful bower to shelter them. There, while beneath the cluste Each one with careless ease reclines, The last "Maine Farmer." some peruse, And some while listening take a snooze: But all with right good hearty will. The "Carrier's" pockets seek to fill With what some call "material aid." By which Old Hunger's ghost is laid. And when, at last, brown Autumn comes

Bowed down with apples, pears and plums, With clustering grape, and ripening corn At chilly eve, and frosty morn. Man the rich harvest gathers in To crowded garner, barn and bin; The jolly old "Maine Farmer" comes To all their happy harvest homes; Kind greeting gives, and tells them where For every crop best markets are; Who's raised the greatest crop of wheat, And who the beet that can't be beat. Whose pig's the fattest, and whose steel Has ne'er been yoked for want of peer; Who's laid the biggest egg, and who Can boast of larger calves than you. Tells who the greatest prize has won At cattle shows, for hauling stone, Who ploughs the best; whose trotting horse Can go two-forty o'er the course; Whose butter will most palates please; Whose wife can make the richest cheese. Nor here we stop, but oft record All news that's gathered from abroad We tell you all about the war Between the Allies and the Czar; How Dr. Kane, with chosen band, Had pitched their tents upon the strand Of that strange sea whose billows roll, 'Mid Arctic icebergs, round the pole; E'en where 'twas once foretold to flow. By Captain Symmes long time ago. We give you all the current news. And how our Congressmen amuse Themselves, and all the nation's "flats," By playing the Kilkenny cats; What laws are made, and how they're broke By honest and dishonest folk. In short, 'twould take too long a spell, To enumerate all the things we tell;

So, Patrons kind, we wish you here The tallest-happiest, kind of year-Enjoyment of all kinds, and health, And that degree of Agur's wealth He prayed for earnestly of old, Neither a lack, nor glut of gold :-That is the Golden mean I crave; Patrons, adieu,-"Long may you ware."

# The Story-Teller.

GRANDFATHER'S OLD FARM: AND WHAT WAS DONE WITH IT.

eat with a gentlemanly man advanced in years, regard to the markets. to whom (as I honor old age) I endeavored to Winter came. The good olds father entered make myself agreeable, en route.

emarks, our conversation turned upon the sub- loaded with corn, and Ben, who had been careect of agriculture, the old and new modes of fully taught to shell the cobs across the edge of farming, etc., and I subsequently ascertained the shovel, now stood beside another stupid mathat my venerable acquaintance was a most in- chine, throwing in a bushel of ears at the top, telligent farmer, who had retired in his old age while the big golden kernels rushed out in a apon a competency. As we dashed along in constant shower at the bottom. Ben Smith had the cars he entertained me with the substance "squandered" six dollars (in cash) upon a corn of the following narrative, the details of which sheller! "Ah, what is the silly boy coming he assured me had transpired within his own to," exclaimed the venerable progenitor, as he

Hear's Adoress. "Speaking of the exciting progress and improvements in agriculture," said he, "reminds emembrance, which I will relate to you, if you are disposed to hear it." I thanked him, and he proceeded on nearly as follows:

Some forty years or more ago, a neighbor of nine in C., a Mr. Smith, occupied an immense tract of land, which he called a "farm." It was about thirty rods in width, and upwards of two miles in length; an old Indian grant, as it was termed; upon which he had been brought up a "farmer," and where his father and grandfather, and great grandfather, had lived before

Each generation of the Smiths that had dwelt upon this strip of land, had contrived to "farm it," each in the same old way, year in and year out, from father to son. The place had never known a dollar's incumbrance; scores of Smiths had been reared upon it, generation after generation came and passed away there, and the same cartpaths, and the same dilapidated old walls and shanties and decayed trees were still visible -almost the same furrow had been turned for a hundred years and more; when, as had been the custom of the Smith families on previous occasions, it finally came the turn of the occupant to resign grandfather's old place to his

only son, Ben Smith, now come to thirty. For five and forty years at least Ben's father had carried on this old farm. In all that long period, and regular as the year roolled round, so regular had Mr. Smith plowed up his eight icres, mowed all the grass that Providence would grow for him, pastured his ten sheep, reared his four head of cattle, fattened his three hogs, and wintered as many cows. But this

True, Mr. Smith had a great farm. He toiled like a trooper, from daylight to dark. He raised his own pork and corn (such as it was,) his cattle and fodder, cut from his own forest the wood that he burned : never owed any man a farthing. He contrived even to pay his own town and county tax. But, he was literally "even with the world," for he owed no one, and no one owed him a dollar. And so he lived up to seventy.
"Ben," said the old man to his son, one

evening, as they sat before the winter's fire, "I'm getting old. I've worked pooty hard here, for a good many years, and I have concluded to give up. It's your turn now."

"My turn for what?" asked Ben. "To take charge of the farm, Ben. You're young, stout and healthy. I'm going to give up the homestead to you; and if you continue to labor constantly as I've done, and as your grandfather did, afore us-you can get a good livin' off on't as we have done. We can't take nothin' out of this world with us, Ben. Naked a dollar, his barn and bins and cellars were we came into it and so must go out. But the old place is free from incumbrance, there never was a dollar mortgage on it, and I hope there never will be. I shall give you the farm, free and clear to-morrow."

Ben slept on this, and next day he was master of a "farm" thirty rods wide and two and a half

"I shall take the place, father," he said, "and carry it on; but not as you and grandfather, and his father did."

And though the old gentleman shook his head. and looked earnestly over the bridge of his specs at his son, Ben was as good as his word; forth-

with he went to work in earnest. Spring came. Ben went into the old eight acre field and ploughed up one half of it. Upon this he had deposited the whole of the season's manure, that had hitherto for years been sparely spreead upon double the surface. He arrowed these four acres, and harrowed them carefully. Hoeing time came, and Ben had only one half the space to go over. Though the corn and potatoes looked finely, and the beets, the cabbages, and the carrots grew marvellously, the old man grew crusty, and declared "it wouldn't do," and that there wouldn't be roots enough. But Ben went right along his own

At his second hoeing Ben went into his four acres; but not with the hand hoe. He got some kind of a jimerack (as the old man termed it) hitched to the old mare's heels, instead of hoeing his potatoes man fashion; he'd begun with his improvement; but that cultivator, as Ben called it, "wouldn't work no how."

Ben continued the use of the cultivator, however: the old gentleman continued to grumble, and the corn and potatoes continued to flourish Ben Smith had gone over to a neighboring town early in the spring, and run in debt (Ben was the first Smith that ever did this thing) for two hundred bushels of "nasty ashes," which he tugged the cattle to draw to the farm and with which he top dressed the meadow. Here was an innovation sure. And he had subscribed for a weekly too; what with his jimcrack of a "cultivator," his ashes and "book farming," the old gentleman was nearly crazed. It would never do to go on at this rate, said the

But the four acres of corn and potatoes and vegetables still grew finely. Never had the Smiths seen such corn, such potatoes and car-rots. The grass came up thick and strong and thrifty, and the harvest time came round at

The cattle had plenty of good feed, and they were fat, and sleek; the pigs were fat, the poultry was fat, the old horse was fat and Ben grew fat and jolly as he garnered his high corn, his big potatoes, his generous sized beets, and his great bright yellow carrots. Ben had found time I was on my way in the cars from Maine to during his evenings to read the agricultural ar-Soston, last week, and found myself upon the ticles in his newspaper, and to post himself in

the barn. It was crammed with hay and cornake myself agreeable, en route. the barn. It was crammed with hay and corn-After the interchange of a few common-place stalks and wheat and rye. The granary was sighed and turned to the barn again.

"Speaking of the exciting progress and im- 7 The old man examined the harvesting. There was more hay in the mows than ever before. me of an instance that occurred within my The corn had turned out grandly. There was everything in profusion, and only half the eight acres had been tilled! Ben pointed to this gratifying result, and his father only shook his head, and said, "Ben, you have been lucky; we've had a remarkable season. Things have growed finely. A very forward season, Ben,

Ben Smith, Jr. only smiled at this. He continued to read his paper, subscribed for another! paid for both, (ah, what extravagance!) and winter passed glibly away.

He killed off the old razor backed grunters that had been bred upon the ancient farm from time immemorial, and bought six improved Suffolks-instead of the three alligators that had previously been annually tolerated on the

The superannuated cows, "with the crumpled horns," were turned into beef, and a brace of shining North Devons supplied their places. A subsoil plow found its way into the yard one morning early in the spring, and a "new-fangled" harrow followed this. Then came a new patent churn, then a capital straw-cutter, then nore "nasty ashes," then a seed drill-and "there was no end," (said Ben, senior) "to the infernal masheens that Ben, junior, cluttered up

the place with!" Ben had been no idler, meantime. He had rawn into the cowyard two hundred loads of pond muck the previous fall. He got plaster nd crushed bones and mixed with it, and when February came, it was heaped out generously upon the four acres again. Everything went on milingly, and at having time the "cap-sheaf" f machinery arrived!

"What on earth is that?" asked the old entleman, as Ben put his team before a new horse rake. Ben laughed outright, and asked his respected dad why he didn't read the papers! But his father said, "he had no occasion, he knew enough !"

Again the old barns creaked under their generous harvest of hay, and grain, and vegetables, and again the old man looked and sighed, and declared that "the season had been remark able, very !"

Ben hadn't room to stow away two-thirds of his year's produce! But his kay was excellent, his potatoes were noble ones, his carrots, beets and onions were splendid; he had surplus ruta bagas by the cord, and turnips and squashes, and cabbages by the ton, all of which readily found a good market even miles distant. Nobody believed it, (at first,) but all these fine pro-

ducts really came from the old Smith farm. When the snow and sleet rattled around that ancient mansion that winter, Ben owed no man well filled, and he had three hundred dollars in clean cash on hand! Here was a fortune.

"Verily, Ben," said his parent, "you have been lucky, and the seasons have been favor-

The elder Smith has been gathered to his fathers. Benjamin Smith, Jr., Esq., is now a man of solid substance, a justice of the peace, and a farmer of forty years in good standing He knows the difference between partial and thorough cultivation; he can tell you the benefits of subsoil ploughing and shallow furrow; he can tell you whether and wherefore a piece of Suffolk pork or Devon beef is preferable to that of the greyhound hog or the shinglebacked ox; he knows how to use the horse rake and the potato dropper; he will inform you of the advantages to be derived from irrigation. from draining, from the use of phosphate of lime, and the like; he will show on his farm big hay stacks, generous squashes, huge potatoes, twelve rowed corn, fat hogs, improved poultry, sleek, velvety cattle, and all the "jimcracks" of a modern agricultural progress—and you will find in a snug corner of Ben's ample alceping room, at old Smith's homestead, the cho agricultural library in the State; while he is a onstant reader and paying subscriber to all the eading "Book farm publications" in the coun-

No one that knew the old Smith farm five and twenty years ago, would recognize it now. Squire Ben is worth a pretty fortune, has a buxom wife and half a dozen children, and though a little corpulent, (for he will "live well,") he is as lively, and thrifty a book farmer as you or I would wish to meet with.

"I beg your pardon," concluded my traveller friend, at this point, "but here we are!" and the train halted in the Boston Depot.

Milk and Butter. In answer to the question, "how much milk does it take to make or pound of butter?" a correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette states that, as the result of 20 years' experience on dairy farms, he finds that it takes two gallons 54 pints of new milk to make one pound of butter for the summer half year, and 2 gallons 34 pints for the winter half year; or for the 12 months it takes 2 gallons 5 pints of new milk to make one pound of outter, and 21 pints of cream to make one pound of butter. The stock from which the experiments were taken were chiefly what are known

as the well bred Irish cow. See what may be done, by a proper selection Four quarts of milk in October, and six quarts n June and July, will make a pound of butter; in case you procure the right kind of stock. [Mass. Ploughman

DEODORIZING EFFECTS OF ROASTED COFFEE,-The London Medical Gazette gives an account of the numerous experiments to ascertain the deodorising effects of rousted coffee. It finds this material the most powerful means known, not only for rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advan degree of decomposition had been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell, on an open coffee-roaster being carried through it con taining a pound of coffee, newly roasted. In nother room, exposed to the effluvia occasion by the clearing out of a com-pool, so that sulphurretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed in half a minute by three ounces of roasted coffee.



AUGUSTA:

We see that Governor Wells recom return to the Court of Common Pleas. We were, from the start, opposed to meddling with, and tinkering, and changing the old system of our courts. We knew that if it was once begun, there would be no stability in any system that might be adopted, and that the Judges would be in danger of becoming entangled, either directly or indirectly in the meshes of political party network, and thereby lose their independence of action if not of thought. We do not say that it has become so, but it is evident from the recommendation of the Governor, that the present system does not

Although we were opposed to breaking the old system of our fathers in regard to courtsafter it was resolved to commence the change, with many others, we were in favor of a very different system from what we have.

We wanted a strong judiciary composed profound experienced jurists to constitute a law court, whose duty it should be to settle disputed points of law, and for the rest—the common litigated ninepenny cases which now fill our courts, the just decision and conclusion of which depend upon plain matters of fact-we would have courts of conciliation. We some time ago gave detailed plans of such courts, and cited instances of their happy effects in those countries where established. They in fact are based upon the principle of reference, or leaving out to three or four disinterested men the subjects of dispute, each man, or party being allowed to state his own case, and bring in proof to substantiate his own statements.

More than three quarters of the litigated cases in our courts are questions of fact rather law, and when the facts are brought out, could be decided as well by any three disinterested common sense men, as by twelve men who have been listening so long to learned and ingenious mystifications of lawyers that it requires a judge to get up before them, and explain away their legal nonsense, and start them right again. We believe the more courts we have, the more litigation abounds, and we have no doubt that as now conducted, the expenses of our courts, and litigation carried on before them, are greater than all the cost of our schools, all the cost of religious teachings, and all the cost of the poor added into one sum.

This is a formidable amount of money to be expended in quarreling. The argument used for the re-establishing the Court of Common Pleas, is this,-to prevent too many small cases coming before the Superior Court. The argu ment used for doing away with them, was this, -nearly all the cases decided by the Common Pleas, were carried up to the Supreme Court, and thus the labor of the higher court was rather increased than decreased by its existence. So it was abolished and only one court establish ed. It seems to us it will be useless to re-estab lish it, unless the right of appeal to the higher court be taken away, and this would seem to be rather arbitrary. People who go to law are stubborn fellows, and would'nt like to be debarred from having their cases decided by the highest tribunal in the land. The most of them seem to think, and perhaps correctly, the more money they spend the more precious is the verdict, whether just or not.

### THE WEATHER.

We have not much complaint to make of the weather in our vicinity. December was uncommonly mild, and snow held off till Christmas. except in the more northern sections of the State. It was, on the whole, a calm, quiet month, there being no very high winds or bois-terous weather. Since 1856 came in, it has been rather pleasant, with good sleighing. Last Saturday and Sunday, (5th and 6th.) it cooled down to quite a low figure. Some thermometers in our neighborhood talked about 18 and 20 degrees below zero. On Sunday it snowed a very little in Augusta and vicinity. People said it was too cold to snow, but we have since ascertained that the reason was that the Snow King had bent all his forces on to the west part of Maine, and so along the coast, peppering New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and in fact the New Yorkers with one of his tallest snorters.

The accounts the Boston papers give us of the way he blocked up their Railroads and buried up the cars, and made the travellers camp out in the cars all night, makes us feel as if we had been slighted somewhat in the way of winter.

The Boston Journal says, that at least five thousand persons were detained all Saturday night in the cars on the different roads, within five miles of Boston. The cars and passengers from Portland to Boston, Saturday afternoon, we understand were blocked up between Newburyport and Salem, at a late hour on Sunday night.

At the time of writing this, Tuesday morning, the snow is again falling fast, and we are not so sure that we shall be forgotten, after all. tn the distribution of snow drifts, blocked-up

Good Crors. Mr. James J. Wade, of Brad past season, on four acres of land, 278 bushels of oats-almost 70 bushels to the acre. The ground consisted of two and a quarter acres of burnt land, two-thirds of an acre manured the year previous, and the remainder thickly grown over with sorrel and brakes. On the first part, the oats were very stout; on the second, the yield was good; but on the third, the oats were poor, and the straw was light.

Mr. Eli W. Thompson, of Madison, raised sixteen bushels of good sound potatoes from a

MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY The following is the list of officers of the Mon mouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the

Secretary-W. Wilcox, Monmouth. Treasurer-C. T. Fox, Monmouth. Directors-John May, Winthrop; John B Fogg, Monmouth ; D. Thurston, Monmouth ; Walter Foss, Leeds; and Leonard Mower

STATE OF MAINE. The State of Maine no appears as an evening paper, and, received at the same time as the Boston dailies, brings us some twelve hours later news. We hope the enterprise of its proprietors may meet with an

adequate return. In ADVANCE. We are indebted to Hodgman Carr & Co.'s, and Curpenter & Co.'s Expresses for a copy of the Bangor Whig of Monday with the foreign news, in advance of the mail

Conorus is still balloting for a Speaker. Nothing of importance done, the past week.

filled with the choicest literary matter, selected was the ship Orient, for Falmouth and a market, from the Living Age, published by the same with 1031 barrels of flour, and 58,000 bushels firm. Twenty-eight articles, besides poetry and of wheat, weighing 4,318,076 lbs. net, equal to short items, are given in this number, among 1978 tons. The other was the ship City of which we note the following:—"Hans Christian Mobile, for Liverpool, with 1301 bbls. of flour, which we note the following:—'Hans Christian Mobile, for Liverpool, with 1301 5033. Hand, Andersen's Life and Writings;" "The Child-Seer;" "Cromwell—by Carlyle and Guizot;" 900 lbs., equal to 2191 tons. The total value of these cargues at \$9 per barrel for flour, and China;" "Yadace;" "Natures of Women;" \$1 per bushel for wheat, is \$315,939—total "A tale of Jutland;" and "Zaidee—part XII. Weight 9,227,976 lbs. The freight money of the cargues of the second of the cargues at \$9 per barrel for flour, and \$1 per bushel for wheat, is \$315,939—total weight 9,27,976 lbs. The freight money of the cargues o This monthly is really deserving of extended both ships is but little short of \$32,000.

patronage. Published by Littell, Son & Co.,

A Southern Emigration Society. A Kans

the following table of contents :- "Zaidee" - derers for what they have done in Kansas. The the finishing part of this most deeply interest- object of the Society, as stated by the resolu ing tale is given—to the regret doubtless, of tions, is to raise money to defray the expenses those who have so long looked forward to the of emigrants from the South to Kansas, "to pleasure of perusing its successive parts, and meet their foes at the ballot box, and, if neces only wish now, it were longer; "Simony and sary, with rifle balls." Lay Patronage, Historically and Morally considered;" "Hlustrations of Herodotus;" "Modern Light Literature—Art;" "Courtship under Co Nov. 11, for New York, is valued at \$383,-000. She has on board 1000 barrels of 605 hogs.

the past year, has been an unusually interesting other merchandise. one. The next number, commencing a new volume, affords a good opportunity for subscribing. We shall speak more at length of this work, hereafter. Published by L. Scott & Co., To Enter St. N. V. at \$3.00 per appum. 79 Fulton St., N. Y., at \$3,00 per annum.

title, has just made its appearance, and from furnished the American settlers in their vicinity the specimen before us we should say it will with arms, with which to protect themselves age, and be, as he proclaims it his intention to serves to be, and will be, remembered. be, "the champion of all that is true and comby T. W. Strong, 98 Nussau St., N. Y., at Office, which is in the store, excepting ten, were \$2,50 per annum.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO ACADEMIC DICTIONARY. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Unabridged Dictionary; important etymolo-track will soon be indispensable. gies; rules for the orthography and pronunciation of words; Walker's key to the classical pronunciation of Latin and Scripture names; a copious geograp ical vocabulary;" &c. The excellence of Walater's definitions is unquestioned, and his dictionary is the general standard for this country. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says :-

"It is supposed that with the exception of the Bible, the lexicographic works of Noah

Webster have the largest circulation of any books in the Facilish horsest Noah

City, before reported wrecked near Key West, books in the English language. Nearly twelve hundred thousand copies of Webster's Spelling Book were sold by one firm in this city last cargo and machinery had been saved. year, and it is estimated that more than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Diction-formances of the Collins and Cunard lines of aries as of any other series in this country. Four-fifths of all the school-books published in

This work may be found at any of the book-

for the first month of the year. No one of our readers will regret making his acquaintance. S. Hueston, publisher, N. Y. Terms, \$3,00 Fires. The house of Mr. — Collins, a ship

ing to citizens of New England :-

Elijah Holmes, of Lynn, Mass.; for spokeshave. Walter Hunt, of New York; for improvement in shirt collars. Waterman B. B. Johnson of Sandwich, N. H.; for improvement in machines for pegging boots and shoes. James Neal and Charles W. Emery of Boston; for pumps. I. J. Oldis of Wheeler, N. Y.; for improved padlock. Jos. Peevey of Passadumkeag, Me.; for improvement in hay and cotton presses. Andrew H. Ward, Jr. of Boston; For improved ment in compositions for treating wool. Hiram C. Wright of Worcester; For improved arrangement of feed rollers for planing machines. Joshua Turner Jr. of Charlestown, Mass.; assignor to Warren Covell of Dedham, Mass; for improvement in the manuple, of Providence, assignor to the New England screw company, of same place; for improvement in screw machines. Philo Marsh of South Adams, Mass.; assignor to himself, and Shubael W. Howland of South Acton, Mass.; with two cows, a quantity of hay, and some with two cows, a quantity of hay, and some

BANGOR LUMBER MARKET. We find in the to \$800. No insurance. Bangor Courier a comparative statement of the amount of Lumber surveyed in Bangor, during

1854 Hong Pine, 82,540,021 84,638,751 Pry do. 9,944,690 8,808,048 Spruce, 78,087,096 53,564,186 Hemlock &c. 12,370,477 12,580,342 183,942,284 159,591,337 Less, amount surveyed down river,

This exceeds the survey of any previous year,

except 1848, when it went up to 213,000,000. eference to our Legislative reports, that the Dillingham, (Universalist,) both of this city. sensible.

LARGE PIG AND BIG OXEN. Mr. Stephen drink. But he was taken to the watch-hour Barton, of Windsor, a few days since, slaughter- and thawed out by a comfortable fire ed a fine pig, eight months and nine days old, whose weight was 402 lbs.

were taken to Buffalo on a requisition from the Governor of New York have been fully succeeded in arousing its inmates Governor of New York, have been fully com- where he was well cared for. His feet and ears mitted, and are now inmates of the Buffalo were badly frozen. [State of Maine, 5th.

THE TABLES TURNED ON SPIRITUALISM. A Columbus paper, Ohio, states that Prof. Spencer has recently excited a great sensation in Cincinnati, with his wonderful developments of the phenomena connected with this mystery. He claims that all this can be accounted for on scientific and philosophical principles, without reference to spirits at all. Prof. Spencer performs all his experiments with persons from the audience, who are skeptics—as well as himself. He makes the tables tip and dance about, answer questions, spells the names of the spirits invoked, and in short does all that any medium can do. He denies that tables ever move without contact, and offered one thousand dollars in Cincinnati to any one who could move a table. The offer was accepted—the medium failed before an audience of two thousand persons.

Vessel Lost. Went ashore yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, near the mouth of the Kennebec river, bark Occident, Captain Small. She had a cargo of hides and wool, and was 56 days from Buenos Ayres for Portland. The crew were saved but it is feared that the vessel and cargo is a total loss. We learn that there is an insurance on the vessel of about \$20,000. [Bath Tribune, 4th.]

FATAL ACCIDENT. Oliver Hanson, of Gorham, while driving from Saccarappa to Scarbout Corollary of the providence of the phenomena connected with this mystery. He claims that all this early state and a rargo of hides and wool, and was 56 days from Buenos Ayres for Portland. The crew were saved but it is feared that the vessel and cargo is a total loss. We learn that there is an insurance on the vessel of about \$20,000.

[Bath Tribune, 4th.]

FATAL ACCIDENT. Oliver Hanson, of Gorham, while driving from Saccarappa to Scarbour (Sacrappa to Sacrappa to Scarbour (Sacrappa to Sacrappa to Scarbour (Sacrappa to Scarbour (Sacrappa to Sacrappa to Sacrappa to Sacrappa to Sac

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS. &c.

Panorana or Literature. The January number of this work is at hand,—the first number of the second volume. Its pages are well States, were cleared at New York, Friday. One

Boston, at \$3,00 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The December ville, Miss., at a public meeting there, which adopted resolutions thanking the Missouri bortha following table of contents.

Population and the War;" and "Death of Rev. John Eagles." The volume of Blackwood for saltpetre, 301 bales wool, and a large amount of

Young America. A weekly paper with this Bay Company) trading fort at Vancouver, who prove no unworthy rival of that great magnate from the hostile savages, and dispatched their of fun, Punch. The first number is well got steamer laden with provisions from their depot up, both as regards illustrations, and humor, to the succor of our people located more distant and we hope the stripling may attain a goodly from them. Such conduct on their part de

Orono Post Office Robbed. On Wednesda mendable in every walk of life,—unbought, unbiassed, and unprejudiced." Published weekly was broken into and all the letters in the Pos stolen, besides from \$15 to \$20 worth of goods

The Panama Railroad. The freighting busi ness of the Panama Railroad is increasing with G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., a copy of the rapidity. At last accounts there were this new work, intended especially for the use seventeen vessels discharging cargo at Aspinof scholars, and containing "several thousand wall, for transportation across the Isthmus. additional words from the last edition of the Three freight trains are run each day. A double

Death from Exposure. Samuel Coffin, say the Calais Advertiser, died near Calais, Me., on the 30th ult., from a paralytic fit, brought or by drinking and exposure to the night air and

U. S. Treasury. The U. S. Treasury statement reports that there was \$22,753,000, subject to draft, on the 24th ult.

European steamers for the past year, as made by he United States are said to own Webster's the New York Herald, shows that the forme Unabridged in as many of her public schools. have beaten the latter on the Eastern passages Jassachusetts has, in like manner supplied one day four hours, and on the Western passages 3248 of her schools, nearly all; and Wisconsin and New Jersey have provided for all their is better sailing, on the part of the Cunard steamers, than was shown in the previous year

New Mexico. By the Santa Fe mail, we have KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. We have only news from Independence down to the 27th ult. pace, this week, to say that our old friend the The winter, so far, in New Mexico, has exinickerbocker makes a creditable appearance, ceeded in severity any for a number of years

New Patents. Among the patents issued for the week ending the 1st inst. are the follow-\$1000 and the property was not insured. Two men were injured by the falling of the chimney

Dedham, Mass.; for improvement in the manu-facture of leather shoe bindings. Cullen Whip-surance. No insurance on buildings, the policy

with two cows, a quantity of hay, and som other property. [Skowhegan Clarion, 3d. The Waterville Mail says the loss amounte

ANOTHER PATRIOT GOVE, Nosh Edminste the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, as follows:—

a soldier of the revolutionary war, died at Dixmont, Me., on the 24th ult., in the ninety-third 1855 115,288,636 year of his age. He was born in Malden, Mass. 7,737,321 in the year 1758, and at an early age volun 78,137,283 teered into the American Army, at the com 10,305,753 mencement of the war at Bunker Hill, witness 211,669,193
5,426,801
206,242,392
was his boast that he served a year on board the first American naval vessel, and aided in cap-turing several English armed vessels—one in the more than half a century in Dixmont.

Bangor Journal.

Legislature has departed from the custom which has obtained for several years of inviting the clergymen of this city and Hallowell to officiate in turn. The chaplatus elected are Rev. W. E. Armitage, (Episcopalian,) and Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, (Universalist,) both of this city. was unable to tell how long he had been in the

Mr. Geo. Rogers, of Norridgewock, has a pair of oxen, 4 years old, that girth 7 feet and 9 inches. Large oxen and pigs are plenty, this year.

The Express Robers. King and Ayer who were taken to Boff learning and made an attempt to roach a house which read a house which reads a pair of oxen, 4 years old, that girth 7 feet and last night, with a load of wood. His feet became so benumbed that he unwisely got on to his team, being scarcely able to walk farther. After riding a few minutes he became sensible that he was being children and made an attempt to reads a house which reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and reads a sensible that he was being children and rea FROZEN. A Mr. Bosworth, of Pownal, Me

VESSEL LOST. Went ashore yesterday me

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

SECRETARY OF STATE. Our relations with Great

ing are its cardinal points:—
Mr. Marcy, in June of 1854, declares in a despatch to Mr. Buchanan that this government Mr. Marcy, in June of 1854, declares in a despatch to Mr. Buchanan that this government can never yield to the British pretension that the Chayton-Bulwer Treaty was only prospective in its operation. After some spicy diplomatic censure of his conduct in this negotiation, he closes by declaring that, if Great Britain persists in holding Ruatan in defiance of all right, we shall know her purpose in holding it simply as a naval and military station is to effect injuriously our interests. A predetermination to interlere with our affairs, thus manifested, will render the continuance of our amicable relations with her precarious. Mr. Buchanan's discussion of this entire question is very able and thorough.

On the 6th of August last, Mr. Marcy again On the 6th of August lust, Mr. Marcy again territories continues to engross a large share of the public mind at the north. Although we are happily before Mr. Buchanun should retire from London,

her pretensions there.

Mr. Buchanan addressed a note accordingly, and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon re-

intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any officers in special cases who have been unjustly POSTMASTER GENERAL. The Postmaster Gen-

eral suggests that the franking privilege be re-stricted to public documents and letters on pub-lic business merely; also, the charge of full rates upon newspapers in all cases, instead of the end produce its legitimate effects, engenderin half rates when paid quarterly in advance. He half rates when paid quarterly in advance. He recommends compulsory prepayment by stamps of postage on books, pamphlets, circulars, and all other transient matters. He again urges the six months notice to the Collins steamers in discontinuance of the extra voted them in July, 1852. He presses this subject at some length.

ious continuance of sea coast defences, and especially renews the suggestion for the forespecially renews the suggestion for the for-tifying of Ship Island to defend the approaches to New Orleans. He presents, also, a neat and forcible argument in favor of the Pacific Rail-its removal. But we have reason to believe that it road, as a means of national defence, but avoids has been retarded by the agitation of the subject recommending its construction by governmental the free States. A class of persons have labored and the free states of the subject that the subject that the free states of the subject that the subj aid although he distinctly intimates a disposition to favor such aid.

and fervent exhortations were made by Brigham Young and others, upon the necessity of making

enough to defy the power of the United States, and that the United States might go to h—ll. The crops in the Southern portion of the territory have proved almost a total failure. Northwardly of Salt Lake, the crop harvested is about shall desire to relieve themselves of

gua, covering of course any railroad or canal which may be projected. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Parker H. French is still here. If he does not leave the country by the steamer of the 9th inst., you may expect that the Government will withdraw all diplomatic courtesy from him.

Should the United States Marshal be molested by Gen. Walker at San Juan, as the latter threatens, our Government will have ample grounds for driving that chieftain from the grounds for driving that chieftain from the country.

asleep, and that they were suffocated by the smoke. [Calais Advertiser. SAD CASUALTY. As Barney McGinnis was

Sad Casualty. As Barney McGinnis was crossing Gardiner's Lake near the Eastern border of East Machias, on Saturday morning last, with a yoke of oxen, they broke through the ice, and before assistance could be rendered man and oxen perished. He was a native of Ireland, and had lived in East Machias for the last ten years. He leaves a wife and four small children. [Machias Union.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep Britain form the most important staple of the report of the Secretary of State. The documents on this subject are interesting. Mr. Buchanan has already exhausted the subject. The followearth, for exemption from pestilence and wasting disease, and especially for the blessings of a free

urges the immediate settlement of this question, before Mr. Buchanun should retire from London, and the latter is instructed to ask Great Britain, distinctly, whether she intends to insist on holding Ruatan, and to insist on her abandoning Ruatan, and to insist on her abandoning her pretensions there.

Mr. Buchanan addressed a note accordingly, and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon repart of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring her and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon repart of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring her and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon repart of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring her and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon repart of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring her and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon repart of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring her and on the 28th of October Lord Clarendon repart of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring her and the latter is instructed from the existence of slavery among us, yet many of our citizens are more engaged in examining and discussing its policy and merits, than any other question of a public nature. In our estimation slavery is a great evi', the removal of which from the limits of our common country would be highly gratify to every patriotic citizen. But it is not the part of wisdom in order to remove one evil, to bring the country would be here. and on the 25th of October Lord Charleston to plied, declining to reopen the general discussion, and stating that the British government adheres to its previous positions.

upon ourselves an avalanche of evils. The true law of progress is slow, but sure and certain, not destructive but beneficial in its operations and "results. By a prudent observance and willing obedience to this to its previous positions.

Secretary of the Navy. The report of the Secretary of the Navy recommends the construction of additional steam sloops of war; expresses entire satisfaction with the result of the apprenticeship system and legislation of the last Congress for the Navy; maintains the abolition of corporal punishment; and recommends an increase of the Marine corps and the increase of seamen to ten thousand men. He sustains the general action of the Naval Retiring Board, but intimates his readiness to aid in restoring any Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, possessing immense re-sources and all the means of greatness. Nor are primitive virtue and courage and aptitude for relfdefence wanting.

The different States should be bound together

perfect friendship and amity, like the members of one common family. If repreach and vituperation are bestowed upon each other, such language will in

SECRETARY OF WAR. The Secretary of War obligations but those of patriotism to come into the trigges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allow-Secretary of War. The Secretary of War urges increased compensation to army officers, and a revision of the law respecting their allowances. Also, that the provision of the lat Congress, increasing the pay of the rank and file, be extended to all enlisted men. Also, an increase of medical corps, and the addition of five military storekeepers. He recommends a judical continuation of sea coust defences, and It was undoubtedly expected in the early days

the free States. A class of persons have labored as siduously for a quarter of a century to excite the feelings and prejudices of the people against the south and its institutions. They have enlisted the FROM SALT LAKE VALLEY. The St. Louis News publishes intelligence from Salt Lake Valley to Oct. 11.

"The Mormon fall Conference met at Great Salt Lake on the 6th of October, and continued three days. Five thousand people were present. The laity appeared to be behind in their tithings, and fervent exhortations were made by Brigham of the salt shorts and intelligence from Salt Lake on the 6th of October, and continued three days. Five thousand people were present. The laity appeared to be behind in their tithings, and fervent exhortations were made by Brigham. Discretion would indicate a change of measu cultivation of charity and kindness, and a Young and others, upon the necessity of making prompt payments—because Brigham expended \$50,000 more than the church fund in bringing out emigrant converts, and unless the tithings were paid he would lose it.

Brigham Young stated publicly that he was personally worth over \$200,000, and that had sent a schedule of a portion of his real estate to England, to sell to the saints about emigrating, and he thought that it would bring more than if he sold it to them after their arrival.

It is said that Brigham is down on the Union. ting, and he thought that it would bring more than if he sold it to them after their arrival.

It is said that Brigham is down on the Union, and that he publicly stated to the conference that the Mormons, thank God, were strong enough to defy the power of the United States,

an average. Flour, when sold, remains at the price fixed by the Church, \$6 per 100 pounds, but a scarcity of breadstuffs is anticipated this winter, and the leaders are urging the faithful not to sell grain or flour to Gentile traders, but to put their produce into the hands of the Church, to keep for such as may need it during the winter."

probably adopt a gradual mode of emancipation. The relation between master and slave cannot be suddenly dissolved with safety to either, while the number of slaves is so large. They might be freed after hand of their origin, with habits of industry and a degree of knowledge and civilization, which they never could have obtained in their own country. If the negro race is capable of self-government, and possesses the interpret power of advancement in self-Church, to keep for such as may need it during the winter."

Our Relations with Nicaragua. The special Washington correspondent of the Daily Advertiser writes, under date of the 3d, as follows:

"The President sent in to the Senate, to-day, his ratification of Minister Wheeler's treaty with Nicaragua, negotiated before Gen. Walker's advent in that country. It stipulates for the recognition by the United States of the right of Nicaragua to all her claimed territory, including Mosquito, and regardless of the British Protectorate. It also stipulates for the protection and encouragement of the capital and the undertaking of American citizens in Nicaragua, covering of course any railroad or canal which may be projected. It was referred to the

sure and an unnecessary interference with their

MURDERS BY AN INSANE MAN. New Haven,

Jan. 2. Two murders were committed in
Woodbridge, six miles from this city, yesterday
by Charles Sannford, an insane man, about 26
years old. It is supposed he was in the wood
chopping, when he came out and killed Enoch
Sperry, who was riding by in 1 is sleigh. Mr.
Sperry's head was cut off. He was the father
of Hon. N. D. Sperry, Secretary of State. Sanford then went to the house of Ichabod Umberfield, a farmer, and killed him with his axe.
Sanford who was one of the "Wakemanites"
arrested on suspicion of being connected with
the recent murder of Justus Matthews. Sanford has been two or three times an inmate of
the Insane retreat. To-day he is muttering
senseless jargon, mixed with oaths.

Steamship Companies, and Mr. Aspinwall of those running on the Pacific side.—
The Most Geompromise line was an arrangesmen between different sections; it cooled the passions and allayed the prejudices of contending parties. It had remained in force a third of a century,
and its repeal gave offense to many true friends and
coasion to the uprising of a wilder spirit of abolitionism than had oven effects of the country.
Men, who had been loyal to their constitutional obligations, in a moment of resentment broke away
and united with vious political associations, that
threatened, for a time, to destroy the very foundations.
In itself this is unquestionably most in accordance with the b-sis of American government and
the true idea of the policy of that measure, it has
cordance with the b-sis of American government and
the true idea of the policy of that measure, it has
ford has been two or three times an inmate of
the Insane retreat. To-day he is muttering
senseless jargon, mixed with oaths.

Steamship Companies. Amalgamating.

The Most of the instructions of the priorities of constant to the policy of that measure, it as
cordance with the b-sis of American government and
the true idea of the policy of that measure, it as
cordance with the b-sis of American government and
t vanderbilt is to have the contract on this side of the continent, of all the ships at present belonging to the two companies, and Mr. Aspinwall of those running on the Pacific side.—

The Post states that the stock of the Transit to the constant and bitter conflict of opinion arising

The Post states that the stock of the Transit Company is now controlled by the large share-holders of the Pacific Steamship Company, and the market value of the stock has greatly increased under the impulse of the movement.

Shocking Accident. Three men, says the Head Quarters, named Williams, Grant and Hawkins were at work lumbering on the head waters of the Nashwakis, in this Country. A day or two since, a horse they had with them came home. This excited suspicion that all was not right, and some of their friends went up to the camp yesterday, when, shocking to relate, they found that the camp was burnt, and in the ruins 'they discovered the scorched remains of the three unfortunate men. It is supposed that the camp took fire while they were asleep, and that they were suffocated by the smoke. [Calais Advertiser.]

mitted to be soid. No doubt the Legislature will enact a law, with suitable penalties, that will receive
the approbation of the people and will accomplish
all that legislation can be expected to do, in promoting the cause of temperance.

Although many well meaning persons have apit to be the best instrumentality to advance
cause, it seems to me, that they have done so, without a thorough examination and understanding of it,
and that no rational and understanding of it,
and that no rational and understanding of it,
and that no rational and unprejudiced man, who has
studied it attentively, can sanction its tyranical octails, and recommend it, as a rule of government, to
a free people.

Ever since the organization of the State, there has
been an intermediate court between justices of the
peace and the Supreme Jadicial Court, until the year
occurt was abolished. The smallest causes may now
be carried by appeal from the decision of a justice
of the peace to the Supreme Court. Courts of final
resort where the life, liberty and property of every
person may be brought into controveray, ought not
to be required to engage in the investigation of causcs of small magnitude. They should be exempt
from the hurry and continuor of an ordinary business
ocurt. The mind wear-ied with painful attention in
heaving a multiplicity of harger-one.

The country and continuor of an ordinary business
ocurt. The mind wear-ied with painful attention in
heaving a multiplicity of harger-one.

The country and continuor of an ordinary business
ocurt, and the number for trial on the
dockets in the several courts is understood to be
greater than usual. When so many actions stand
for trial, especially in the large counties, great expense is occasioned to suitors by delay, and in the
difficulty of knowing when to be prepared for trial.

A party must wait term after term the slow action
of the law before his term will come. Not unfrequently witnesses are sungmoned and attend court at
great expense, and it is found that the court cann

decisson of legal questions, should not be formed in a strictly legal manner. By the present law, for in an atrictly legal manner. By the present law, for it is action, after due notice, and in such quantities is would suit the wants of purchasers.

The Treasurer's Report will furnish the necessary for the tatend jury trials. The four last named are not precluded in express terms from acting with the former, but such is the evident implication. Three of the members so designated as a law court, may hear all questions which may come before the court, bur a majority may decide them. Two judges out of eight can determine all questions of law.

By the Constitution of this State, there is no subordination of one judge of the Supreme Judicial Court to another. They all stand upon the same footing of equality; their powers are the same. The Constitution does not even provide for a chief justice.

It is gratifying to learn that the Reform School is na flourishing condition, and that it meets the jurisdiction of the court, but the judges construe and expound them. The title given to the court, "Supreme Judicial Court," by the Constitution, implies that each member of it belongs to a tribunal of filial jurisdiction. No power is given to the Legislature to make such particular and when they more injustice, and judgments unformed, by confining them in jails and prisons, at a time when they most needed kindness and the peculiar care incident to children, has at length yielded to a more enlightened and rational filial jurisdiction, their labor. When called upon the same is a treatment.

plies that each member of it belongs to a tribunal of filial jurisdiction. No power is given to the Legislature to apportion their labor. When called upon by the Governor, Council, Senate or House of Representatives, in the language of the Constitution, "to give their opinions upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions," a majority of the whole number con determine them. If those who are not embraced in the law court should insist upon uniting with those who are, and in taking part with them, who could prevent it? If the Legislature may prescribe their respective duties, it might say that some of them should try one class of cases and some another; some should comme their attention to actions originating with justices of the peace, while

distance with their witnesses to reach the courts of the United States.

The true policy of our State is to encourage the introduction of foreign labor. At the last census Maine had a population of five hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of these persons only thirty-one thousand eighth hundred and twenty-five were born in foreign countries. Every fall grown person, who is able and willing to labor, adds very much to the riches of a State. And the census shows that no just ground of apprehension can be entertained from the amount of foreign population. Our experience teaches that it soon amalgamates with our native population, and after a few years cannot be distinguished from it. It is not creditable to us, who in tracing our ancestry for two or three generations find them to be persons born in foreign lands, to awaken prejudice against foreigners. This country was made for the downtrodden and eppressed of all nations. By liberal laws we have invited foreigners to our shores, and there are hardships enough incident to their exile from their native homes, without the imposition of new and onerous regula.ions, causing unnecessary disquiet and vexation in their efforts to avail themselves of the benefit of those laws.

The true policy of or State is to encourage the last census turned upon getting off French's New York and New Orleans fillibustering expedition in safety. The government having summarily stopped them, it will not be long expedition in safety. The government having summarily stopped them, it will not be long expedition in safety. The government having summarily stopped them, it will not be long expedition in safety. The government having summarily stopped them, it will not be long expedition in safety. The government having of French's New York and New Orleans fillibustering expedition in safety. The government having of French's New York and New Orleans fillibustering expedition in safety. The government having of French's New York and New Orleans fillibustering expeditio

founded in the sentiment, that one knows what is better for his neighbor than the neighbor knows for himself, and a unity of will must be made by compulsion. An attempt of this kind is at war with the very elements of civil liberty. The wants of the community will be satisfied with a very restricted sale, by granting licenses in each city, town and plantation, to no more sellers than will conveniently accommodate the purchasers. It is a desirable object to place the traffic in the hands of respectable citizens. Innholders furnishing liquors to their guests and travelers alone, would stand in the same situation as the heads of families. Importers under the laws of the United States should be allowed to sell in the original packages. And there are some classes of persons to whom sales should be prohibited, those whose habits show them unfit to be trusted with what they are sure to use improperly.

they are sure to use improperly.

The public good requires that no intexticating liquors should be allowed to be drank in the shops where they are sold. Such practices lead to breaches of the peace and other conduct injurious to society. It does not accord with wise and consistent laws to forbid the manufacture of an article, which is permitted to be sold. No doubt the Legislature will enter the day of the people and will accomplish all that legislation can be expected to do, in promoting the cause of temperance.

Although many well meaning persons have ap-

tions originating with justices of the peace, while less expensive to teach the young and erring to walk others should examine cases of more importance. In the paths of virtue and fit them for usefulness, The preservation of the distinct and separate powers than to allow them to grow up in vice and crime,

another; some should examine cases of more importance, the others should examine cases of more importance. The preservation of the distinct and separate powers of the government of the government of the province of the government of the province of the government of the province of the legislature, but belongs to the servant member of the court alone to drive and a further than the province of the legislature, but belongs to the servant member of the court alone to drive and a further in the province of the legislature, but belongs to the servant member of the court alone to drive and a further in the province of the legislature, and there can be no doubt will receive the court of the servant member of a tribunal possessing final jurisdiction, whether precising at any trials or aiding in deciding questions of law.

No one can be insensible to the absoluta necessity to the court of the servant where the present becomes the first of the servant time. Our judges 'hould be uninfluenced by passion or prejudies in the discharge of their dusies, looking only to what is legal and just, irrespective of the persons whose causes is brought before them. It is the seal of the servant o

charge of being unconstitutional, but it is extremely illiberal, and bears with unnecessary severity upon persons of foreign birth. The exercise of this jurisdiction by the State courts has been coeval with the organization of the government. Under this law, those who desire to become citizens must be subjected to increased trouble and expense, and travel a great distance with their witnesses to reach the courts of the United States.

The true policy of one State is to spongage the

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ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

The steamship Arago, from Southampton, arrived at New York on Sunday last, bringing dates from London to the 19th ult., four days

| Burrill | Lincoln - Edward O'Brien, S. H. Reed, Jefferson | Hathorns. Oxford - O'Neil W. Robinson Caleb P. Holland. The steamship Arago, from Southampton, as

The steamship Arago, from Southampton, arrived at Now York on Sunday last, bringing dates from London to the 19th ult., four days later. The following is the tolographic summary in the morning papers:

The correspondent of the Daily News affirms that Sweden has ratified the treaty with England and France, whereby the allied powers guaranty the torritorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter power engages not to alienate any of heterritory to Russia. The contracting powers also engage to communicate relogrocally all propositions received from Rossia.

Rumors of peace still continue abundant. Rumors of peace still continue abundant. Count Esterhary left Vienna for St. Petersburg on the 16th ult., with important dispatches its said, containing propositions of a pacific tendency, and it is stated that if the Czar refuses their acceptance of the propositions by the Czar. It is affirmed that Esterhazy's instructions are to return immediately, in the event of the Czar's refusal.

The difficulty which existed between the English and French governments relative to the conditions on which peace should be made, had been arranged, it is said, through the efforts of the King of Sardinia.

The surrender of Kars is confirmed. Nine pashas, together with Gen. Williams and 16,000 troops, had been taken prisoners. Among the munitions of war which had been captured were 120 field pieces, including some heavy guns. The Russian General Bebutoff had established his head-quarters at Kutais, and intends shortly to resume offensive operations against Anaka and Redoubt Kaleh. The defiles between Kars and Ezeroum were held by the Russians.

Afairs in the Crime aremain quiet.

Great preparations are being made by the British for the operations of the Baltic fiest in the ensuing spring. Contracts had been made in Sweden for supplying the French fleet and its accompanying army. The Persia ambassador arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th of December.

ATACK UFON AN EXPLORING PARTY IN FLORING.

An essage was received from the House, announcing

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arrived at St. Petersburg on the 9th of December.

Attack upon an Exploring Party in Floris. A Charleston, Dec. 30. Advices from Fort Brooke, Florida, Dec. 23, state that an exploring party under the command of Liet. George L. Hartstuff, of the 2d artillery, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and seven privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians, at daylight on the 20th inst., near Fort Myers.

At the time of the attack, the party were engaged in making a re-examination of that portion of the big Cypress swamp examined by the troops last winter. Three of the men arrived at Fort Myers on the night of the 21st It is supposed that Lieut. Hartstuff and the remainder of his party have been killed. Lieut. H. when last seen had one arm broken, and is supposed to have been wounded in his side. Most of the animals attached to the expedition were shot down. The Indians who made the attack were some 25 or 30 in number. Two companies of the 2d artillery were to leave Fort Myers on the morning of the 22d inst., in search of Lieut. Hartstuff and the missing members of his party. Other movements of the troops in the vicinity of the battle ground were ordered immediately on the receipt of the information concerning the attack.

Exciting News from Kanzas—More Outrades By the Missouri Rufflans. St. Leuis, Dec. 28. The Lexington (Missouri) Herald of the 22d says: On the 15th, the Free State Constitution of the Toneks Convention. Was noted.

Dec. 28. The Lexington (Missouri) Herald of the 22d says: On the 15th, the Free State Conthe 22d says: On the 15th, the Free State Constitution of the Topeka Convention, was voted for when a collision occurred at Leavenworth for when a collision occurred at Leavenworth between the pro and anti-slavery parties. The ballot boxes were destroyed by the mob, voting stopped, and an anti-slavery man's house burned. A person charged with the last outrage was arrested and lodged in jail; his friends broke open the jail, rescued the prisoner, and then burnt down the building. Great excitement existed and both sides had sent for assistance.

Except the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in these the constitutional candidates were as follows.—In the 8th, 9th and 10th, and that in the 9th, W. R.

Hersey, A. R. Hallowell, Lyndon Oaks, Allen Crane, Leonard Jones, Jones Weston; In the 10th, Philip S. Leonard Jones, Jones Weston; In the 10th, Philip S. Leonard Jones, Jones Weston; In the 10th, Philip S. Leonard Jones, Jones Weston; In the 10th, Philip S. Leonard Jones, Jones Weston; In the 10th, Philip S. Leonard Jones, Jones Weston; In the 10th, Philip S. Leonard Jones, Jones Weston; In the 10th, Philip S. Leonard Jones Jones Jones Jones Jones Jones Jones Jones Jones Jones

Second Despatch. Chicago, Dec. 31. A letter from Westport, dated the 18th, states that on election day the border Missourians mobbed various voting places on the Missouri river, and at several points would not allow the polls to be opened. A large mob destroyed the ballot box at Leavenworth, and maltreaded the Morrill, Samuel Wells, Isaac Reed, and Freeman H. poils to be opened. A large mon destroyed the ballot box at Leavenworth, and maltreated the Morrill, Samuel Wells, Isaac Reed, and Freeman H. Morre, or Ezekiel Holmes, the last two having an indiges of election

Morill, Samuel Wells, Isaac Reed, and Freeman H. Morse, or Exchiel Holmes, the last two having an equal number of votes.

Recovery of the Resolute. A singular example of Yankee energy and success has just transpired, in the recovery by a New London vessel, of the deserted ship "Resolute"—which was one of those sent out by the British Government in search of Sir John Franklin, and being closely locked in ice, was abandoned by her crew and all on board. She had drifted more than a thousand miles when she was found by Captain Buddington, of the barque "George Henry," of New London. He went on board her with fifteen men, (sending his own vessel home in command of his first mate, Captain Quaile,) and has brought her safely into New London harbor. She was well stocked with provisions, arms, and other articles of considerable value; and was a noble prize. It remains to be seen whether the British government will make any claim of the property.

[Boston Advertiser.]

Morrill, Samwel Wells, Isaac Reed, and Freeman H. Morse, or Exchiel Holmes, the louse, proposing a convention for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the 8th, 9th, and 10th Senatorial district was concurred in, and the two branches went into convention. [See House, proposing a convention for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the 8th, 9th, and 10th Senatorial district was concurred in, and the two branches went into convention. [See House, proposing a convention for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the 8th, 9th, and 10th Senatorial district was concurred in, and the two branches went into convention. [See House, proposing a convention for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the 8th, 9th, and 10th Senatorial district was concurred in, and the two branches went into convention. [See House, proposing a convention for the purpose of filling the vacancies in the 8th, 9th, and 10th Senatorial district was concurred in, and the two branches went into convention. [See House, proposing a fill of the for the four persons having the bill for the i

The New Haven Tracery. The coroner's jury in the case of the murdered Matthews, report that he came to his death by the hands of Samuel Sly, and they also find Thankful S. Hersey accessory before and after her death. Mrs. Hersey admitted that she was knowing to the crime. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Julia Davis, and Mr. Wooding have been discharged. Mrs. Hersey admitted that she was knowing to the crime. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Julia Davis, and Mr. Wooding have been discharged, but the "prophetees," Misses Sable and Hersey, Jackson, and Sly, still remain in prison. The knife, club and fork used by Sly, have been recovered; also the shoes, covered with blood, which he wore at the time of the murder. Mrs. Wakeman told the jury that on Tuesday night she had a revelation from God, that if she was convicted in the case, the world would be immediately destroyed. She afterwards told Sheriff Parmelee, that if any charged with the cri ac should be convicted, the same result would ensile. God revealed to her that Matthews was killed by her brother, who committed the act that the world might be saved.

The War in St. Domingo of Nov. 23, state that the projected war upon the Haytiens by the Emperor Soulouque, is at an end. He was on his way at the head of his army, to attack the Dominicans, when two French men-of-war arrived off Macao. A courier was instantly dispatched by the French to the Emperor, with sailed dispatches, on the perusal of which His Imperial Majesty immediately gave orders to turn right about and march back again. It is rumored and generally believed that France will not permit the Haytiens to invade or molest the Dominicans.

Latest from Oregon. San Francisco, Dec.

votes for Governor, made report. [See Senate proceedings.]

LATEST FROM OREGON. San Francisco, Dec. 5, 1855. The steamer Columbia arrived last evening. The news from Oregon is startling. The Indians have captured Fort Walla Walla, and all the volunteer troops have returned to Dalles to recruit. It is thought by some, that to march upon the Indians at Walla Walla, in consequence of the setting in of the winter, would be entirely impracticable, and matters will have to remain in statu quo, unless vigorous measures for the chastisement of the Indians be adopted by Gen. Wool.

[Corres. N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

State Rights. Judge Smith, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has given a recent decision, in a suit against the U. S. Marshal for an unlawful arrest, to the effect that the State Courts have a right to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of taking a person out of the custody of an officer of the United States, and having a hearing to ascertain if he be properly detained. This authority cannot be suspended except in case of rebellion or invasion. Some difference of opinion exists on this question, involving State several and sand samuel Wells and Issae Reed were declared.

have a right to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of taking a person out of the custody of an officer of the United States, and having a hearing to ascertain if he be properly detained. This authority cannot be suspended except in case of rebellion or invasion. Some difference of opinion exists on this question, involving State sovereignty, but in Wisconsin the Courts have formed and reiterated the opinion contained case of rebellion or invasion. Some difference of opinion exists on this question, involving State sovereignty, but in Wisconsin the Courts have formed and reiterated the opinion contained in this decision of Judge Smith.

Ezekiel Holmes,
And Samuel Wells and Isaac Reed were declared to be selected as the two candidates to be sent to the Senate, from whom that body is to elect a Governor.
A message was received from Gov. Morrill, returning with his objections a bill passed at the last session

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2. SENATE. In convention of the Senators elect, the following were present, and took their seats:—
Cumberland—Abner B. Thompson, Horatic Swasey,
Phinehas Barnes, Josiah Blaisdell.
Hancock—Mark Shepard, Wm. Baker.
Kennebec—Lot M. Morrill, Emery O. Bean, Thomas

For Anson P. Morrill

Ezekiel Ho

additional to the 79th chapter of the Revised Statutes. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of the election by that body of Samuel Wells as Governor of the State.

The House joined five members to the Senate committee to wait upon Hon. Samuel Wells, and inform him of his election. Adj.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

SENATE. Hon. Allen Crane, Senator elect from the 9th district, appeared and was qualified.

The committee to wait on Hon. Samuel Wells, reported that he accepted the office, was present, and ready to be qualified.

The two branches then agreed to form a convention at a quarter fore 12 o'clock, for the purpose of administering to the Hon. Samuel Wells the necessary oath of office. [See House proceedings.]

The Senate having returned, a message was received from the House, proposing a convention at 11 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of electing seven councillors to advise with the Governor for the current political year. Laid on the table.

An order was passed, providing for the printing of 500 copies of the Governor's Address, for the use of the Senate. Adj.

House. A message was received from Gov. Morrill, communicating the return of the vector of the COV.

the Senate. Adj.

House. A message was received from Gov. Morrill, communicating the return of the votes on the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution relating to the elective franchise, as counted by the Governor and Council. The report declared the several amendments to be adopted as part of the Constitution. The documents were laid on the table.

Mr. Blake, of Bangor, presented the remonstrance of Moses Woodman against the right of Alden B. Weed, of Oldtown district, to a sent in the House. Referred to the committee on elections.

It has stood the return common brands \$8 62 to \$8 75; fancy: \$9 12; Extra \$9 25 to \$10 50; Genesee Extra, \$10 50 to \$11 20.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 94c; mixed at 92c. Outs, \$5 0 51c. Rye, in lots, \$1 20.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at \$22 \( \psi \) ton, cash.

HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT,

And Humor Syrup,

Is the best Medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of all Humors.

Weed, or Oldtown district, to a seat in the House.

Referred to the committee on elections.

The committee to wait on Hon. Samuel Wells, reported that he accepted the office, and was present, and ready to take the coaths of office.

A message was received from Gov. Morrill, transmitting the report of A. T. Wheelock, the Commissioner appointed to attend the Paris Exposition of 1855, in behalf of the State of Maine. Laid on the

mitting the report of A. L. wheelock, the Commissioner appointed to attend the Paris Exposition of 1855, in behalf of the State of Maine. Laid on the table.

A convention was agreed upon, at a quarter before 12, to inaugurate the Governor elect.

CONVENTION.

The convention being formed, a message was sent to the Hon. Samuel Wells, Governor elect, informing him that the two Houses have assembled in Convention, for the purpose of administering to him the oaths of office. The committee charged with the message reported that Gov. Wells would attend immediately for the purpose indicated in the message.

The Governor elect then came in, attended by Gov. Morrill and his Council, and the heads of departments. The oaths of office were administered to Gov. Wells by the President of the Senate, and the Secretary of State made the usual proclamation.

HAYES' PILE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Piles and all External Irritations. Directions on the bottles. Price. \$1. Prepared by Dr. E.

Certain cure for Piles and all External Irritations. Directions on the bottles. Price. \$1. Prepared by Dr. E.

Canvention.

A convention was agreed upon, at a quarter before table.

EARLY, General Agent for the United States and Canadas, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton book, Lawrence St. Lawrence, Mass. to whom all orders about be addressed. For sleby H. H. HAY. Portland: WM. BLACK. J. S.

MANLEY, Augusta; GUILD & HARLOW. Bangor; WM. DYER, Waterville; J. G. COOK & Co., Lewiston. 1y17

Use Howe's Cough Candy.

We speak from experience when we say it is alone the COUGH CANDY. So pleasant that children ory for it; so cheap the millions purchase it; so efficacious all are benefitted by It. Nothing in its medical properties that can injure themost helpless infant. Warranted purely vegetable, and garanteed to refer coughs, Colds and Hoarseness in five minuse. Price 5, 10 and 23 cts per package. Sold by 49-4m

J. S. MANLEY, Price 31. Prepared by Dr. E.

A conversion on the bottles. Price \$1. Prepared by Dr. E.

RANLEY, and sold wholesale and retail by CHARLEGH ecretary of State made the usual proclamation.
The Governor then delivered before the Convenion his inaugural address. [See news columns.]
Having concluded his speech, the Governor and

Having concluded his speech, the Governor and Senate retired, and the Convention separated. On motion of Mr. Talbot, of Lubec, the address was laid on the table and ordered printed. On motion of Mr. Lyman, of Portland, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a convention of the two branches at 11 o'clock to-morrow, for the election of Councillors. Adjourned.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Swasey, a message was sent to the House, informing that body that the Senate does not concur in the proposition received yesterday to hold a Convention to day at 11 A. M.,

Monday, Jan. 7.

Senate. A message was sent to the House proposing a convention, at 3 o'clock, to elect seven councillors, and, the House concurring, at the hour fixed the Senate went into convention. [See House proeddings.]
On the return of the Senate, the Secretary of the

year ending Sept. 30th, 1855, the total number of persons killed by accidents on the road is twenty-four. The number injured, twenty-six. Of these, ten of the killed, and six injured were employees. Only one passenger has been killed, and eleven injured. Eleven persons have been killed by being run over or struck while walk-ing, standing or lying on the track. In only one case is the fault believed to have belonged to any person in the employ of the company. This was the accident at West Albany, where the Engineer violated orders and lost his life in consequence. Few roads, we believe, of the Few roads, we believe, of the one-half of the number killed have been those walking on the track, a practice that ought to be prohibited by law. [Albany Register.]

of Gardiner.

In Burington, Iowa, 24th ult., THOMAS PARSONS, formerly of Parsonsfield, aged 51.

In Mercer, 16th ult., JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 79.

SAGADAHOC AG. & HORT. SOCIETY.

be prohibited by law. [Albany Register.]

The Court of Claims. This Court has adjourned until the 2d of January. A fine room is prepared for it in the new north wing of the Capitol. It is stated that a movement is contemplated during the present Congress for modifying the system upon which claims are contested before this tribunal, so as to allow appeals.

SAGADA HOU AG. & HORT. SOCIETY.

THE members of the Sagadahoe Agricultural and Horticular Society are hereby notified that the Annual Recting of said Society will be held at the Common Council Room, in the City Hail Bullding, in Bath, on the 3d Wedness and to transact any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

Janus H. Writman, Secretary.

Bath, Dec. 28, 1865.

1w3 templated during the present Congress for modifying the system upon which claims are contested before this tribunal, so as to allow appeals to the Supreme Court, making that judgment final and independent of any review by Congress.

The letter from which we eather these facts. The letter from which we gather these facts,

"Without some improvement such as this, no material benefit will have been gained, under the organization of the Court of Claims, if every the organization of the Court of Claims, if every case, after labored judicial investigation, is to be discussed upon a special appropriation, in Congress. The Court is composed of men of conceded ability and integrity, in whom the legal profession, as well as the public, place implicit confidence.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

\*\*Sund the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. John Congress. Can I make a better investment?

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfeld, Mass.

Sold by all Hooksellers in Augusta and elsewhere.

Also WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

\*\*Constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. John Congress. Can I make a better investment?

Sold by all Hooksellers in Augusta and elsewhere.

Also WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

brigs, with an aggregate tonnage of 9276 tons. The frames of one ship and one bark are also being put in the yards this winter, to be launched early in the spring; which, with those already completed, will make the large amount of 11,200 tons. Preparations are making to build, in 1856, a greater number of ships than ever before. Nearly all the vessels built in this thriving town are owned and commanded by its own citizens.

FLY TRAIN FOR DANVILLE. We learn that the A. & K. R. R. have in contemplation the building of an engine and car in one frame to run as a "fly train" botween here and Danville Junction. The plan of such an engine is English in its origin and has lately been introduced into this country on some short roads in Massachussetts. The engine, car and tender are all framed together, costing no more than an ordinary locomotive, and can be run with forty or fifty passengers on a short road, at very much less expense than as now made up. Our people have always demanded a third train in the summer to connect with the last train on the Grand Trunk road, and this is expected to meet that the summer to connect with the last train on the Grand Trunk road, and this is expected to meet that the summer to connect with the last train on the Grand Trunk road, and this is expected to meet that the summer to connect with the last train on the Grand Trunk road, and this is expected to meet that the summer to connect with the last train on the Grand Trunk road, and this is expected to meet that the summer to connect with the last train on the Grand Trunk road, and this is expected to meet that the summer to connect with the plan and let us see "the masheen." [Dem. Advocate.

Narrow Escape. As Mr. J. D. Barnard, 1909 1741.

NARROW ESCAPE. As Mr. J. D. Barnard, Cashier of the Thomaston Bank, Thomaston, was leaving the building, Monday morning, Dec. 24th, the closing of the door occasioned the marble slab sign to fall from its resting place in the side of the building, barely grazing Mr. B's back in its descent, and crashing to attoms on the sidewalk.

American Oil Coth Carpeting.

200 YARDS 8-4 of new and elegant styles:

1000 1yd.;

1000 1yd.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.



BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 3 At Market 755 Beef Catile, 3400 Sheep, and 575 Swine BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra \$5 25 \$6 \$50; first quality \$7 75 \$6 \$8 00; second \$7 00 \$7 50; third \$6 00. WORKING OXEM.—Sales from \$75 to \$130. COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from \$23 to \$42. SHEEP.—Sales from \$28 to \$8 00. SWINE.—At retail, from 8c to 10c.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 7.

HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT,

And Humor Syrup,

Is the best Medicine ever offered to the public for the cure
of all Humors.

It has stood the test of more than seven years; and in ofering it to the public we are not ignorant of its operation.
We know it to be the greatest Allevistor of Pain and Suffering to those afflicted with any kind of humor, and really
one of the greatest blessings to mankind ever before the
public.

HAYES' PILE OINTMENT,

"Her sunny locks Hang on her temples like a golden flerce. To all who desire these "sunny locks," we would recom To all who desire these "sunny locks," we would recommend the use of Lyon's world renowned Kathairon.

Its wonderful effect in restoring, preserving and beautifying the Hair, and clean-ing it from Dandruff and all other impuretier, together with its delightful perfume, have redered it an indispensable article of toilet. Its immense sale and unprecedented popularity, have stamped it the choicest and most beneficial preparation for the Hair, ever made. Sold everywhere, in large bottles for 25 cents.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, 1m2

Senate does not concur in the proposition received yesterday to hold a Convention to day at 11 A. M., for the purpose of choosing Executive Councillors. Adjourned till Monday, at 2,30 P. M.

House. The message of Gov, Morrill, returning, with his objections, the bill to set off parts of Whitefield and Jefferson to Patricktown Plantation, was taken up and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate, refusing to concur in the proposition made yesterday by the House for a Convention to-day for the election of Councillors.

The credentials of members were referred to committee on elections.

Adj. till 2,30 P. M., Monday.

Monday, Jan. 7.

Senate. A message was sent to the House proposing a convention, at 3 o'check, to elect soven councillors, and, the House concurring, at the hour fixed

## Hymeneal.

ceedings.]

On the return of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate, was ordered to notify the councillors elect of their choice, and request their immediate attendance. The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of the Treasury, submitting his annual report, which, on motion of Mr. Butler, was referred to a joint select committee, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Butler, Farley and Talbot. Adj.

House. A message was received from the Senate, proposing a joint convention for the purpose of electing councillors. The house concurred.

Mr. Pishon of Vassalborough, presented the remonstrance of Nath'l Spratt of Alton, against the right of George Hodgdon of Alton to a seat in this House. Referred to Committee on Elections.

The hour having arrived appointed for a convention the Senate came in, and a convention was formed.

CONVENTION.

In convention a ballott was had, which resulted in the choice of James C. Madigan, Hastings Strickland, Robert Elliot, Abornethy Grover, Artemas Libby, William McLoon, and Alpheus S. Holden, as councillors for the current political year.

The Convention then dissolved.

The report of the Cummissioner of the Treasury, was laid before the House, and referred to the commissioner of the Senate of Messra, Packword of Gardiner.

Mr. Plummer brought his love-delighted hour, There world was sad—the garden was a wild!

And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city. 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Dexter. Mr. THOS. J. COLBY of Waterville, to Miss ELIZABETH A. HANKS; Mr. AMASA S. LORD to Miss CHARLOTTE N. GOODWIN of Miss CHARLOTTE D. CUSHING.

In this city. 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Dexter. Mr. THOS. J. COLBY of Waterville, to Miss AMY E. PLUMMER of Palermo.

In this city. 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Dexter. Mr. THOS. J. COLBY of Waterville, to Miss SOPHEROM. AND MESS. J. M. THOS. J. COLBY of Waterville, to Miss Mark A. BRIDGAM.

In whithrop, Ist inst. by Rev. Mr. Jenne, Mr. P. M. Winthrop. Ist inst. by Rev. Mr. Livermore, Mr. GEO. W. BUSHIEE to Miss mittee on Finance. Adjourned.

Accidents on the New York Central RailRoad. From the annual report of the New
York Central Railroad, we learn that during
year ending Sept. 30th, 1855, the total number of persons billed.

## Obituary.

In Union, HANNAH GRINNELL, relict of Royal Grinnell, ared 95 years 8 months.

In Vassalboro', Dec. 27, 8ARAH S. POLLARD, aged 79.
In Swanville, CHARLES CURTIS, the oldest inhabitant of PREMIUM YEAST POWDERS, a prime article, for sale by 5 EBEN FULLER, Druggist he town, aged 95.

In West Gardiner, MERCY ANN BAILEY, aged 19.

In San Francisco, Nov. 27th, AMOS C. STUART, formerly

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

WHAT is more essential to every family, counting room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY:—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

THOMASTON SHIP BUILDING. There have been built in the town of Thomaston, Me., during the past year, six ships, two barks and two brigs, with an aggregate tonnage of 9276 tons. The frames of one ship and one bark are also thank are not to the purpose silling perform all operations upon the teeth, entrangement in the wards this winter, to be launch-

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, Pomological and Horticultural Exhibition

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE for Boys and Girls. Edited by

A. A. Caikina & A. R. Phippen. It has been long and
favorably known for its encouragement of youth in self-timprovement, for its admirable adaptation to all members
for the family, and for useful instruction. As a Clabs Reader, it
awakens an interest before unknown in the school-rough
For this purpose it has been ado, ted by Boards of Education
in several states, recommended by School Superintendents,
and is receiving the hearty approhulton of teachers, parents
and is receiving the hearty approhulton of teachers, parents
and pupils, while every month enlarges its sphere of usefulness. Its articles embrace History, Biography, Travits,
Philosophy, Natural History, Stories. Speeches, Dialogues
and Music. Each number is finely illustrated, and make
the most attractive and useful work of the kind extant—
Terms \$1.00 a year in advance. Published the first of every
month, by BOBINSON & RICHARDSON,
3w3

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY. MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

YOUR attention is called to the Manures manufactured by the Lodd Manufacturing Co from the contents of the Sinks and Privies of New York City, and free from offensive odor, called POUDRETTE and TAFEU.

Poudretts is composed of two-thirds night soil and one-third decomposed of expensive the composed of three-fourths night soil and one-fourth No. 1 Peruvian Guano. These manures are cheaper and better adapted for raising Cora, Garden Vegetables and Grass, than any other in market. Can be put in contact with the seed without injury, and causes corn and seeds to come up sooner, ripen two weeks earlier, and yield one-third more than other manures, and is a sure presentative of the Cut Worm.

Two lobis. Poudrette, or 100 lbs. Tafeu, will manure an acre of corn in the hill. Tafeu I; cents per lb. Poudrette \$2 60 per bbl., or \$1.50 for any quantity over 7 bbls., delivacre of corn in the hid. Taken 14 cents per lb. Poudrette 
\$2.60 per bbl., or \$1.50 for any quantity over 7 bbls., delivered on board vessel or railroad, free from any charge for
package or cartage. A pamphlet, containing every information, sent postpaid to any one sending their address to.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

3 60 Courtland st., New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Kennebec, 88, —Dec. 24th, 1855. Taken en execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the WINDSOR HOUSE, kept by David Bryant, at South Windsor, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M. all the right in equily of redemption which JOHN COOKSON of Windsor, in the county of Kennebec, and LEANDER COOKSON of Starks, in the county of Somerset, had at the time of the attachment on the original writ, and now have in certain tracts or parcels of land situated in said Windsor, and bounded as follows, vis:—beginning on the south side of the Thomaston road (so called) one rod cast of the center in or of the north line of the Cleaves iot, so called, and running easterly on said road to Lee Balister's lot, so called, thence southerly about fourteen rods, thence assertly on said Balister's lot about twenty rods, thence southerly to the Maddock lot, so called, to land deeded from Silas Coombs to Hartwell Stickney, thence mortherly to the road or first mentioned bound, containing thirty-two acres, more or less, the same mortgaged to Hartwell Stickney, Sept. 11th, A. D. 1952, which mortgage is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 179, page 360, to which record reference is herein made; also one other tract or parcel of land situated in said Windsor, and bounded as follows, viz:—on the western side of the westbranch of the Sheepscot river, being the half of the Doe lot, so called, the same conveyed to Reuel Stickney by Jonathan and Abigail Cloy, and being the same mortgaged to Hartwell Stickney Sept. 12th, A. D. 1864, which mortang is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 193, page 192, to which record reference is herein made.

3w3 SHERIFF'S SALE. d reference is herein made. 3#3 JABEZ S CURRIER, Dept. Sheriff.

Days of Sailing the 9th and 24th of each Month. FOR CALIFORNIA! VIA NICARAGUA.

Hundred Miles Shorter than by any other Route. THROUGH IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL. THIS line of Steamships, for speed, safety and accommodation, are unsurpassed. Passengers will be premptly conveyed over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but 12 miles of land transportation, by carriages, over a good meacadamised road. damised road.

Early application should be made for passage, (to secure ood berths,) for which apply to F. S. SAXTON, Agent,
81 Washington St., (Joy's Building) Boston,
Tickets for AUSTRALIA also furnished as above. 3m44

TEAS and TOBACCO.—A large assorment, for sale either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN McARTHUR. Dec. 14, 1865.

Constantly on Hand and For Sale,
AT NO. 6 UNION BLOCK,
DOCK SALT; Liverpool Salt; Portland fine salt, (extra
and Common St. Louis Flour; Extra No. 1 Mackerel; Cod
and Pollock Fish; Wincherter's Extra No. 1 Sap; Winchester's Common do; Castile do; Cream Soap; 12 setts sealed
by Messures; 12 dozen Pails; Brooms by the dozen or single; Tubs and Keelers; Wire and Hair Sieves; Wash Boards,
Clothes Lines, Sacking Lines, Bed-Cords, Half Brooms,
Counter Brushes, Wooden Trays, &c. &c.

52

TONGUES, Dried Beef and Hams, for sale by Dec. 14, 1855. 52 JOHN MCARTHUR. SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE subscribers carry on, at the Kennebec Dam, west side) (shop recently occurried by Pilsbury, Davenport & Co., the manufacture of SASH, DOORS and BLINDS, in all their the manufacture of BASH, DOORS and BLINDS, in all their varieties, and of as good a quality as can be obtained elsewhere. Sash of all sizes constantly on hand, or made to order at short notice. Prices as low as at any other establishment, for the same quality of work.

Those in want of any article in our line of business will find it for their interest to give us a call.

LEMUEL DAVEN PORT & CO.

Augusta, Oct. 30, 1855.

Lubin's Perfumery.

UST received, Roquet de Caroline, Sweet Briar, Magnolia,
Heliotrope, Patchouly, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay,
saie by
EBEN FULLER.

TAPIOCA, Sago, Cocoa, Rice, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, and a large variety of family groceries and spices, for sale at the Apothecary store of 19 J. S. MANLEY. PRESH BURNING FLUID, for sale by EBEN FULLER. WEEKS & BIDEOUT'S INK, sold by 48 F. W. KINSMAN, No. 7 Bridge's Block.

JOS. ANTHONY, Hats, Caps, Ladies' Furs, Buffalo & Fancy
Robes,
Gloves, Mittens, Umbrellas, Trunks,
Vallees, Traveling Bags, Wolf,

WANTED

Rote Consumers has a copy, and an opportunity will be afforded them to encourage the publication by giving their order through our agents in each town, when solicited, and thus secure its early issue. 52tf S. BAKER & CO., Pub., Augusta. Seal, Genet, Coon, and Buf-

Cash Paid for Shipping Furs.
THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE GRANITE BANK,
46 AUGUSTA, ME. tf J. H. & W. F. CHISAM, MERCHANT TAILORS, AND DEALERS IN CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

42 No. 8 Arch Row, Augusta. tf A LMANACS for 1856, given away at No. 7 Bridge's Block by 48. KINSMA.N

PLAID THIBETS—new and beautiful styles, just receive at 47 KILBURN & BARTON'S. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, (price 25 cts.,) for children teething. Sold by F. W. KINSMAN.

5000 CORDS WOOD wanted on the line of the Somer-set and Kennebec Railroad, for which cash will be naid on delivery and measurement. Contracts will be be paid on delivery and measurement. Contracts will be made by JOHN MEANS & SON, Agents. Augusta, Dec. 11, 1855.

Clapboards and Shingles. THE subscriber has taken the new Clapboard Machine and a Shingle Machine of the Augusta Water Power Co., at he west end of the Dam, and will manufacture Clapboards and Shingles in first rate style and at fair prices.

Augusta, Dec. 25, 1855. \*3wltf M M. STONE.

PARSONS & CO'S Rat and Mice Exterminator. Will refund the money if not successful. Sold by
49 F. W. KINSMAN, No. 7 Bridge's Block. 300 Tons Ground Plaster

FOR SALE, by HUNT & LAMBERT, at the New Plaster
Mill near the Readfield Woolen Factory. All orders
promptly attended to. 8w49 Readfield, Nov. 26, 1855.

PORTER'S PATENT BURNING FLUID, for sale by
40 F. W. KINSMAN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, for sale by 23 EBEN FULLER. PRINTS! PRINTS!

3500 YDS. Calico, 3c. below manufacturers' price, per W. JOSEPH & CO.

BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS of Lemon, Vanilla and Bitter Almonds, just received and for sale by E. FULLER, Druggist.

URNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH, a very superior article, for sale by 33 E. FULLER, Druggiat. JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c., just received, and for sale by July 26, 1856. 31 EBEN FULLER.

IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER! IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER!

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL,

SURE article to make the Hair grow on Baid Heads,

A remove the Dandruff and keep the Head cool, give a
Soft Gloss to the Hair, prevent its falling off, and arrest its
Premature Decay. For the Toilet, it is highly recommended
by Ex-Gov. Briggs, Mass.; the Mayor of Lawrence; High
Sheriff of Resex County, and by every Jady and gentleman
who have used it. Physicians (who have used it) all agree
that it is very superior for silaying Inflammation, and keeplag the Head cool and healthy. who have used it. Physicians (who have used it) all agree that it is very superior for silaying Inflammation, and keeping the Head cool and healthy.

H. H. HAY, Portland, General Agent for Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be sent.

For sale in Augusta, by J. S. MANLEY and F. W. KINd-MAN.

3m61

THICK, KIP AND CALF BOOTS,

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

g: Custom Work of all kinds done to order, by faithfund experienced workmen, and warranted.

Nos. 3 & 4 Merchant's Row.

Augusta, August 1, 1855.

34

Druggists' Rubber Goods.

THE subscriber, at west end Kennebec Bridge, has a good assortment Druggists' Rubber Goods, embracing the improvements of the present day, to which he would invite the attention of physicians and invalids; amongst which are Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Syringes; Vaginal do; Eye and Ear do.; Hard Guns do.; Thier's Injection do.; Proservatives; Breast Pumps, Nipples, French Tecthing Rings, Cupping Cups, Cut Glass Artificial Breasts, Cork Screws, &c. &c.

J. S. MANLEY.

"HE members of the Maine State Agricultural Society are
ligereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held
at the STATE HOUSE, in Augusta, as the thirtd Wednesday
of Jamary sext, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Executive Committee of said Society will commune
their session at the same time and place. E. HOLMER,
Augusta, Dec. 24, 1855. 4w1 Sec. M. S. Ag. Society. Fish.

CiOD and Pollock Pish, Markerel, Halibut, Napes and Fins,
Cinmed Fins, Halibuts' Heads, Salmon. Tongues and
Sounds, Herring, &c. &c., for sale either at wholesale or retail, by

DRY GOODS.

WE are now closing large quantities of our FALL and WINTER GOODS, at such prices as cannot full to Y WINTER GOODS, at such prices as cannot but to please customers,
We shall be pleased to show our Goods to all who will favor us with a call, and would particularly call attention to our Thibet Cloths, Wool Plairis, Cashmeres, Silk Dress Goods, Sup. Silk Plaids, (new styles,) all wool de Lanes, Cotton and Wool do.; Prints, new styles, Bay Batel. Long and Square Shawis, Lodi Cleak Cloths and Trimmings to match: Hosiery, Gloves, together with a full stock of HOUSE-KEPING GOODS, &c., all of which will be sold as above.

Augusta, Dec. 25, 1855. 1tf KILBURN & BARTON.

MITCHELL'S NEW NATIONAL MAP MITCHELL'S NEW NATIONAL MAP

JUST ISSUED, is on a LARGER SCALE, rore complete
J and accurate than any map of the Unit States and adjacent countries ever before published. It embraces the
United States, Mexico, Central America, West India Islands,
North American British Provinces, Sandwich Islands, and
two maps of the World. Shows all county boundaries, &c.,
and contains many valuable Statistical Tables. This being
the only large Metallic Plate Map extant, exhibiting the
United States, Mexico and Central America, In their proper
connection, it offers greater advantages to canvassers than
any general Map published for many years.

AGENTS WANTED. Address EZRA E BRATTON, New
York, or the Publisher, S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,
Imil Philadelphia.

S. M. CATE, M. D., Homeopatist, HAS removed his residence to the house recently occupied by E. FREEMAN. second house south of the Freewill Bantist Church. State Street. Saptist Church, State Street.

Uffice at h:s residence. Office hour from 2 to 3 P. M.

Augusta, Nov. 13th, 1855.

EVELETH HOUSE, FOOT OF MOOSEHEAD LAKE, GREENVILLE, ME. CROSSMAN & SHAW,

PROPRIETORS.

As a SCHMER RETREAT, for Hunting, Fishing and Bathing, and for Beautiful Scenery, this House and Location is unsurpassed. SOMERSET & KENNEBEC R. R. CO.

THE Stockholders of the Som. & Ken. R. R. Co. are hereby notified that (agreeably to the request of twenty
stockholders of said corporation.) a special meeting of the
Company will be holden at DARBY HALL, in AUGUSTA,
on Thursday, Jan. 24th, 1856, at ten o'clock A. M., for the
purpose of acting upon the following subjects:
1st, To see what measures shall be taken to 4-cillitate the
early completion of the Road, and if further powers shall be
granted to the Directors for extinguishing the liabilities of
the Company, and providing means for the same.
2d, To see if any and what change is necessary in the ByLaws of said Company.
3d, To act upon all other subjects that may legally come
before said meeting.

JOS. EATON, Pres.
Augusta, Dec. 27th, 1855. SOMERSET & KENNEBEC R. R. CO.

Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. for the choice of officers, will be holden at the lown Hall in Winthrop, on Monday, 28th inst., at ten o'clock A. M. o'clock A. M.

It is expected that the subject of locating the Shows and
Fairs of said Society for the next ten years, will be taken up.

It is particularly desirable that all members be present.

DAYID CARGILL, Rec. Sec'y.

East Winthrop, Jan. 1st, 1356.

Committee on Crops.

THE Committee on Crops of the South Ken. Ag. Society
will meet at the Gardiner Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th
day of January next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Agents in each
of the towns constitute the Committee on Crops

G. M. ATWOOD, See'y.

2w2

FARM FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm situate in Winthrop, about one and a half miles from the Village, on the road from said Winthrop, a Breatfield. This farm contains about 90 scres, suitaby a wivided into mowing, thinge, pasturage and wood-land. There is a good orchard on the premises. Is is well watered and well fenced, and the buildings are in good repair. There is also an excellent chance for muck within twenty rods of the barn-yard. Any one desirous of a piesasnt location for schools and social privileges, in a good neighborhood, would do well to call and examine.

BENJAMIN C. JOY.

3w1

KENNEBEC COUNTY MAP.

THE surveys for this valuable work are completed and being revised for engraving. The Map will equal in beauty any of the kind very published. It will be nearly five feet square, and show every town, city, village, road, dwelling, pond, stream, &c., with a beautiful border of views in the country, and the names of interest generally. We feel confident that every business man and family will desire

WANTED, 200 TONS pressed HAY, and 400 bush. BEANS, to be delivered on the line of the S. & K. Railroad, or at any suitable location for transportation to Boston.

E. Yassalboro', 12th mo. 17th, 1855. 52 GEO. TABER.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, having taken HORACE GOULD'S Blacksmith Shop, formerly occupied by Albee & Currier, would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to attend to all the various branches of Blacksmith work. Particular attention given to Horse and Ox Shoeing. Carriage work done in the best modern style.

Also, Edge Tools of all kinds made to order and warranted. And he hopes by strady and faithful attention to his business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

There is also a good Carriage Shop connected with the above shop, which will be rented at a low price, and is a first rate situation for a Wagon and Sleigh Maker, there being no one of the kind in the Village. Please give us a call, and examine for yourselves. MOSES S. PINKHAM. Winthrop Village, Nov. 1, 1855. BLACKSMITHING.

DAGUERREOTYPE NOTICE. MR. J. G. HOLCOMB, OF AUGUSTA, HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has removed to the new and elegant rooms, over Mears Swan's Jewelry store why fitted up expressly for the Daguerrectype business: it hall the modern improvements; and is now ready to furnish customers with pictures of the various styles, executed in a skillful manner, and equal to work done by the best Artists in the United States.

Sept. 18, 1855.

DR. SNELL, having purchased the right, and received instructions in using Gutta Percha as a Base for Artificial Tweth, will be happy to shew, explain and adapt it to mouths where it can be used advantageously. All operations in Dentistry performed faithfully. Office on Winthrop Street.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1855.

Tife White Mountain and Vulcan air-tight Cooking Stoves.
Also a variety of Parlor Stoves, for sale by
Mt. Vernon, Nov. 24, 1855. 3m49 J. M. FIFIELD.

Liverpool Salt. 200 HHDS. Liverpool Salt, in store and for sale by Augusta, Dec. 24, 1855. 1 S. S. BROOKS. Molnases and Sugara.

HBS., Tierces and Bbls. Cuba and N. O. Molasser. Also
Muscavado, Brown Hav., and Powdered and Crashed
Sugars, for sale either at wholesale or retail, by
Augusta, Dec. 14, 1855. 52 JOHN McARTHUR.

YON'S KATHAIRON, for the Hair, at a reduced price by 48 F. W. KINSMAN, No. 7 Bridge's Block. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, having purchased the Stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES Jately owned by WILLIAM BLACK, will continue the DRUGGIST BUSINESS at the \*14d Stand-From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he shall have the confidence of the public, and receive that share of patronage so liberally extended to the former properience. It is the intention of the subscriber to keep no other than the purest of Medicines, and to give his personal attention to the selection of such, to the compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions, and the putting up of Family Medicines. He will also keep a general assortment of Patent Medicines, together with Perfamerics, Toilet Scaps, Hair Brashes, Hair Oils, Dres, Nail and Tooth Brushes, and other Fancy Articles in great variety.

I shalf-offer great inducements to purchasers, as I shall buy entirely for cash, and sell at the lowest market prices.

CHARLES F. POTTER,

Corner of Water Street and Market Square.

1tf

Augusta, Maine.

THE undersigned will keep constantly on hand, at the the old stand of F. A. WILLIAMS, Readfield Corner, Lood assortment of which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased in Kenne-bec County. Former customers of Mr. Williams, and the public generally, are invited to call before purchasing elec-where. HARVEY BOWLES. Readfield Sept. 15th, 1855,

Boots! Boots!

BOYS' and MEN'S THICK BOOTS, from the celebrated manufactory of Mr. O. H. BERRY, of New Sharon, for sale by

3m47

Boot and Shoe Pegs.

HAVING bought the PEG MILL at East Vassalboro', I take this method of informing the public that I am manufacturing PEGS with the M. V. Reynolds machinery, and am prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

East Vassalboro', 10th mo. 30th, 1855.

40tf

DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED

To the 9th and 24th of each Month.

NEWYORK & CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP
LINE. VIA NICARAGUA.

Seven Hundred Miles Shorter than any other Route.

the Accessory Transit Company (of Nicaragua) Proprietors.

Rates of Fare through to San Francisco.

First Cal-in.

50 lbs. Haggage Free.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST, PROMETREUS, or DANIEL WEST, PROMETREUS, or DANIEL WEST, PROMETREUS, or DANIEL leave New York on the 9th and 24th of each month, edunocting by the Nicaragua Transit Route, thaving but twelve miles of land transportation, over a good mescanised road, in first class carriages,) with the Bleamships SIERRA NEVADA, UNCLE SAM, CORTEX, PACIFIC, and BROTHER JONATHAN, one of which will leave San Juan del Sur, the Pacific terminus of the Trainit Route, where the Pacific Stemships receive the passengers at the Compary's wharf immediately on their arrival, and proceed at once to San Francisco. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

hip.
For further information, or passage at reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, 6m35 2 Bowling Green, New York, ARNO A. BITTUES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LOUR, Grain, Pork, Lard, Cheese, Fish. Salt Cement
and Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, offers for sale a

No. 1 Market Square,
100 bbls. Double Extra Genesse Flour,
200 bags do do do do,
100 bbls. Double Extra St. Louis do;
100 do Extra St. Louis do;
100 do Extra Obio do;
100 do Extra Obio do;
100 do Superfase do do;
100 do Superfase do do;
100 bush. Prime Milling Corn;
200 quis. large Dry Cod Fish;
50 do do Pollock do;
1000 bush. Liverpool Salt;
200 bbls. Resendale Cement;
50 Tons White Ash Coal, Egg size;
150 do Cumberland Coal, for Blacksmiths; at low ces for cash only. 82 Augusta, Dec. 20, 1866. No. 1 Market Square,

CHARLES F. POTTER,

Corner of Water Street and Market Square, 1 AUGUSTA, MAINE.

WINTHROP, MAINE.
All orders, by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to

Drawing, Painting, Book-Keeping, and PENMANSHIP!

NSTRUCTION given in the above Branches by the subscriber every week-day from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

EVENING CLASSES commence in September and continue until McCLASSES.

Will be Published December 26th. THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1856,

The National Government, with the new Congress politically classified.

Census of the United States, and Governors of the States and Territories.

County Officers and Sessions of Courts in the State.

The Map of Boston.

Full page views of prominent Business structures.

The complete Business Directory of Boston, and the usual city information, with a full sliphabetical Index.

240 pages in Pearl, being equal to an ordinary octave of 500 pages. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Issued by DAMRELL & MOORE and GEO. COOLIDGE, and sold by all Booksellers and Periodical Desiers.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

4-1.

A TOWN ORDER, drawn in favor of J. Morrill and J. M.
A Wing, by John May and Jushua Wing, two of the select
men of the town of Winthrop, on the Treasurer of said town,
for the sum of seventy-four dollars, (\$74.) numbered \$2, and
bearing date December 4th, 1856, for labor on the highway
the past season in said town. Said order was missing on or
about the 15th of the present month. Whoever will return
the said order or give information concerning the same, shall
be suitably rewarded; and as the order in the possession of
any other person will not be accepted or taken up by the
town treasurer, as we have notified and requested him not to
pay the same to any one, we hope, if it is not destroyed, to
recover it, or obtain the said sum from the town, as it has
never been paid.

Winthrop, Dec. 24, 1855.

3v1

J. M. WING.

NEW! NOVEL! USEFUL! NEW: BUV

AN be found at CHISAM'S CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,
Silliman, Seymour & Co's Patent Portable Umbrellas.
We cannot describe it, but are satisfied it is the most convenient, substantial Umbrella In use. Just the thing for the traveler, as it is so constructed that he can easily fold it in the compass of twelve inches. It is just the thing—call and see it.

J. H. & W. F. CHIBAM.

ENGRAVINGS.

W. M. N. DUNNELL'S General Engraving Establishment, No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey street, N. Y., Portraits, Landscapes, Views of Hotels and other public buildings. Notes of Hand, Bills of Lading, Exchange, &c. Loige, Mercantile and other Seals, Visiting and Wedding Cards Engraved and Printed, and Envelopes furnished for the same. Designing and Wood Engraving. Persons away from the city can be furnished with Cards or Engravings of any description, by forwarding a draft or description by mail, to WM. N. DUNNELL, 195 Broadway, corner of Dey street, New York. to WM. N. DUNNELL, INS Broadway, corner or Day States, New York.

Door and Number Plates, &c., &c., furnished at the short-est notice and on the most reasonable terms. Beals and Seal Presses, warranted perfect.

3m45

WM. N. DUNNELL, 195 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE ON KENT'S HILL, THREE ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, in a high state of cultivation, on which are a dwelling house, barn and shed. There are a few apple trees that bear well, and several young and thrily ones, some planted years back, and 25 from Rochester, N. Y., planted lant apring. These three steres are well fenced with stone, except a few rods of good beard fenre, and on the road or atreet is an extended front, a fine chance for building spots. Within a few rods are the meeting house, sendnary, and site of the contemplated college, for the erection of which \$10,000 are at present bearing inverest, and the agent is actively enraged in procuring the remainder.

Here is an opportunity for such as desire to educate their children, or take in boarders or roomers.

For furthers particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premiss.

Kent's Hill, Nov. 10th, 1865.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

SITUATED IN BRUNSWICK, on the west side old county road from Brunswick to Freeport, alot containing about one acre of land, on the west side of said road, with a good one and a half story house and L, also a good barn, all convenient and in good repair. This would be an excellent situation for a mechanic or merchant. Price \$900—one half down, the remainder in six and twelve months. Also another lot, containing about 16 acres. on the east side of said road and opposite the above described lot, bounded on the shore of Maquoit Bay and said road; about 70 rods of which require no fence on the shore. On this lot is a good wharf, suitable for landing sea dressing, &c. Price \$00, payments as above. Also one other lot on the east side of the creek, opposite the last described lot, containing a good story and a half house and L, with a basement front, occupied as a store; a good barn, ship-yard and carpenter's shop. Price \$2.000, payments as above.

Brunswick, Dec. 11th, 1855.

DADD'S MEDICINES

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

DREPARED under the superintendence of G. H. DADD, M. D., Practitioner of Veterinary Medicine and burgery, Author of the "Modern Horse Doctor," the "Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse," the Horse Owner's Guide, &c. These Medicines are universally acknowledged, by these who have used them, to be the most reliable preparations ever offered to the public for similar purposes, and can be used with perfect safety in all cases, being calculated to act upon the functions of animal life without diminishing or destroying their power.

Having been ten years before the public, and became deservedly popular by their own merits, we recommend them with confidence, as we have never known an instance, where the medicines have been used according to directions, withousefful results. Ample testimonials in our possession prose that they have been the means of palliating and relieving some of the most complicated forms of disease in animals, and performing some of the most wonderful cures on record. They are put up with full directions for use, recommended only in cases to which they are applicable, and for sale in Augusta by J. B. MANLEY and C. F. POTTER, and by agents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas. Where may be obtained also, the Horse Counce's Guide, which will enable every man to become his own Horse Doctor. Price 12; cents.

S. N. THOMPSON & CO., 97 Union Street, Boston, Proprietors.

A monthly of 32 pages, devoted to the diffusion of Veterinar knowledge, edited by G. H. DADD, V. S., published at the above office. Price \$1.00 per annum in advance.

FORGE & ANTHRACITE COAL. FORGE & ANTHRAGATE CORE.

200 TONE Borden Company Cumberland Coal;
300 tons White Ash Anthracite de.;
150 tons Red Ash de. de.
Warranted of the very best quality, and for sale very low for cash at my Coal Yard, or delivered in any part of the city, by
ARNO A. BITTUES.

Sept. 25th, 1885.

(SUCCESSOR TO WILLIAM BLACK)
APOTHECARY. nd dealer in Fancy Articles, Perfamery, Brushes, Paten Medicinee, and choice Family Groceries; also Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Camphene, and Burning Fluid, &c. &c.,

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

inue until May.
Cards marked, Drawings, Drafts, Copying, &c., executed
or reasonable terms, by
Boom in North's Block, entrance south of the Post Office.

CONTAINING the Census of Boston, with the complete

(Notaining of Industry in the city, as compiled in pursuance of the law of 1855.

The Census of Massachusetts of 1855, by towns and counties, complete, carefully compiled from authentic data, and showing the population of every town for 1855 and 1850.

Descriptive sketch of the Public Library of the City of Boston, with a full page engraving of the new Library Bulldling in Boylston street.

of Boston, with full page view of the new Mercantile Building, Summer street.

Descriptive sketch, with engraving, of the Monument to the Forcisthers, to be erected at Plymouth under the auspices of the Pligrim Society.

The incoming Municipal Administration, with the Municipal Register of Departments.

The incoming State Administration, with the Legislature critically classified by parties, and on the Maine Law and Personal Liberty Bill.

The National Government, with the new Congress politically classified.

Census of the United States, and Governors of the States

ENGRAVINGS.

VAMPHENE and BURNING PLUID, just received and for sale by F. W. KINSMAN.

A NY quantity of Young Men to act as Agents in a new, casy and respectable business, and a chance to make first rate wages. Warranted no humbug nor chance business. For further particulars, address, enclosing stamp,

the Head, Side, Stomach, 4c.

It may also be relied upon in all diseases of the bowds—
presentery, Diarrhum, and Cholera Morbus, yield at once to
its magical influence. 'Again we repeat, ray rr! It needs
no other recommendation. No family will be without it
after they have properly tested its merits. Reader, if you
have tried other remedies without success, despair not—re
lief is now at hand. Are you suffering from Scrofula, sit
bottles of my liquid Cathartic will cure you. Would you be
relieved from habitual Cosiveness, three bottles will effect
all that you desire. If you are afflicted with Rheumatic,
Neuralgic, or other local pains, two bottles will free you
from them. All humors will be eradicated from the blood by
the use of from one to six bottles. In short, if you require
a physic for any purpose, this is the most reliable, safe and
agreeable to the taste that has ever been placed within the
reach of the public.

Principal Denot at No. 28 Contral Street Lovell, Mose

HEDGE & CO., Union Block, keep constantly on hand a good assertment of SASH, DOORS & BLINDS from the manufactory of L. Davenport & Co., which they will furoi-h at manufacturers' prices. Give us a call, and we will give you a good burgain.

Augusta, Oct. 30, 1853. TARCH POLISH, sold by

DR. MARCHIST'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, a valuable medicine for the cure of a certain class of diseases peculiar to the respectable female. Abundant testimony is given to the great superiority of this composition in the class of diseases for which it is recommended. Price \$2 per buttle. Bold at West end Kennebee Bridge, by 44 J. S. MANLEY.

THE FIELDS, OR THE SICK ROOM! THAT'S THE QUESTION!! READER, perhaps, after all, your disorder is not so incu-rable as you imagine!

Sold in Thirty Days!

Sold in Thirty Days!

It is the People's Remedy, and is used by all classes and ages. It is easy to take, don't interfere with the patient's diet, and is for sale everywhere, at fifty cents the bottle, and is warranted to cure or the money is refunded.

C. A. RICHARDS, Proprietor,

111y33

89 State St., Boston.

KENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate, held at Au-

The 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1855.

WILLIAM A BBOTT. Administrator on the Estate
of DENNIS GILMAN, late of Ms Veruous, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

DRDERKD, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest—J. Burron, Register.

KENNEBEC, SS.-At a Court of Probate, held at Au-KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebee, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1855.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, Administrator on the Estate of MARY HUTCHINSON, late of Litchfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his nerount of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Orderse, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the fourth Monday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy-Attest: J. Bunron, Register At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebee, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1855.

December, A. D. 1855.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners appointed to set out to MARTHA PHILBRICK, widow of WALTER W. PHILBRICK, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of which the said Walter W. Philbrick died seized, agreeably to the provisions of the last will and testament of said deceased, have made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said County:

ORDERED, That notice be given to the heirs at law and all others interested in said estate, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Jan'y next, at ten o'clock, for-mon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the report of said Commissioners should not be accepted.

A true copy—Aitest: J. Burros, Register.

A true copy-Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

EARLY TRADE. To encourage early trade the subscri-

To seek in person or by letter For bargains you may fancy better.

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution, to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty in me if I were to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security. It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their bility to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States, wholly beyond their control and authority, in the vain p uit of ends entirely unattainable and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefit which it has conferred, while the people of the southern States confine their attention to their own affairs.

Affairs.

Not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organized in associations to inflict injury on the former by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because permetrated under cover of former by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union. It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion require without noticing the irritated but groundless allegation that the south has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the general government, to the prejudice of the morto, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine and constantly aver that they whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time this imputed agression, resting as it does only in the vague declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension or misinterpretation of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history when the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory

West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi in exchange for large territory which the United States had transferred to Spain, on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Forever it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and the security of the whole with the meaning the people of the rhole union. In the meantime the people of the nally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi. Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress with some slight modification of line to save the existing rights of new States. It was reluctautly acquiesced in by southern States as a sacrifice to the cause of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guarantied by the Constitution. It was received by guarantied by the Constitution. It was received by the northern States with angry and resentful con-demnation and complaint, because it did not con-cede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitution-

ality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States whi h might to control the rights of the States whi h might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon the pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable? This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it save the dormant letter of the statute, but long afterwards, when, by the proposed accession of the republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and begreatness, a similar contingency occurred, and be-came the occasion for systematized attempts to incame the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the Constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction in the shape of persevering endeavors by some of the representatives in both houses of Congress to deprive the southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri. But the good sense of the people and the vital force of the Constitution triumphed over sectional prejudice and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions

errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which the people had chosen, and with express agreement by the re-annexing act that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States. Whatever advantages the interests of the southern States, as such, gained by this, they were far inferior in result-, as unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the south. To every thoughtful friend of the Union, to the true lovers of their country, to all who long labored for the full success of this great experiment—republican institutions—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the Con-

yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

But another struggle on the same point ensued when our victorious armies returned from Mexico. It devolved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation; but the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, quieted by the admonitory advice of the Father of his country, rose superior to all the difficulties of an incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the councils of Congress there was manifested extreme antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the government to interfere in the condition of the inchoate State, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter, and other representatives who repelled the imposition of the general government in this respect, and maintained the self-constituted rights of the States; in truth, the thing attempted was in form alone an action of the general government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by the abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy entertained in particular States upon allied independen

action of the general government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by the abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of internal policy entertained in particular States upon allied independen States. Once more the Constitution and the Union triumphed signally.

The new territories were organized without restriction on the disputed point, and were thus left to judge in that particular for themselves, and the sense of constitutional faith proved vigorous e ough in Congress not only to accomplish its primary object, but also its incidental and hardly less important one of so amending the provisions of the st-tute for the extradition of fugitives from service as to place that public duty under the safeguard of the general government, and thus relieve it from obstacles created by the legislation of some of the States. Vain declamation regarding the provisions of the law for the extradition of fugitives from service, with occasional episodes of frantic effort to obstruct their execution by riot and murder, continued for a brief time to agitate certain localities, but the true principle of leaving each State and territory to regulate its own laws of la-

bor according to its own sense of right and expediency, had acquired fast hold of the public judgment to such a degree that by common consent it was observed in the organization of the territory of Washington. When more recently it became rethat the laws he faithfully executed, and specially Washington. When more recently it became requisite to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it was the natural and legitimate, if not inevitable, consequence of previous events and legislation, that the same great and sound principle which had already been applied to Utah and New Mexico, should be applied to them, and that they should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions, were in the estimation of

should stand exempt from the restrictions proposed in the act relative to the State of Missouri.

These restrictions, were in the estimation of many thoughtful men, null from the beginning, unauthorized by the constitution, contrary to the treaty stipulations for the cession of Louisiana, and inconsistent with the equality of the states. They had been stripped of moral authority by persistent efforts to procure their indirect repeal through contradictory enactments. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation amending the organization of the states of New Mexico and Washington. If any vitality remained in them, it would have been taken away in effect by the new territorial acts, in the form originally proposed to the senate, at the first se sion of the last congress. It was manly and ingenuous, as well as patriotic and just, to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute book of an act which might be of possible future injury, but no possible future benefit, and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle, that no portion of the United States shall undertake through assumption of the powers of the general government to dictate the social institutions of any other portion. The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared in terms to be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it t. refrom, but

own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence on the false or delusive pretext that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When before was it imagined by sensible men that a regulated or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable? That an act of Congress is above the Constitution?

If indeed there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and condemn it; who have canstantity refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertions to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves, again and again, attempted to repeal it by the enactment of incompatible provisions, and who by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to a perception of the true constitutional principle of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the respective existing or incipient States. It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, disturbed as political action is liable to be by human passion. No form of government is exempt from inconveniences, but in this case they are the result of the sbuse, and not of the legislative exercise of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a territory.

this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legislative exercise of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a territory.

They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; and on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot box their peaceful and silent, but irresistible power.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have another attracted its enemies could not are

a violation of such a compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitators shall have succeeded in forcing this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different states be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? will not different states be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? and if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union. If a new state formed the territory of the United States be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of the Union between it and the other states; but the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision producing such vesults by a majority of year.

the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the states, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere idle, angry, harmless disturbance of public peaces and transpilit

harmless disturbance of public peace and tranquili-ty. Disunion for what?

If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightend country portion of the people of this enlightened coun-could so have surrendered themselves to a fanati devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans; to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligafive millions of Americans; to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoy; ent of the common heritage of our national institutions. Nor is it hostility against their fellow citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperiled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared on such an issue thus made, to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of frenzy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated one after another in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators.

I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self respect of the states; on the wisdom of congress, and above all on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

PRANKLIN PIERCE,

WASHINGTON. December 31st.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, WASHINGTON, December 31st.

EARLY TRADE. To encourage early trade the subscriber would say to persons not yet ready to buy but intending to purchase a Buggy or Wagon, or Vehicle of any kind early in the coming Spring, by engaging the article this Fail, or in time to have the same built during the Winter, he will have it ready tor use as early as is desired and at less price than the like can be obtained at any other shop in the vicinity.— This he can afford to do because all the materials worked up in his buinters are purchased at the lowest raies for each, which enables him to undersell those who purchase their values of a readility of the interval of the subscription.

which enables him to undersell those who purchase their stock on credit or pay for it in any other way.

For quality of timber, style, durability and workmanship in his carriages he challenges competition.

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gusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1855.

cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowe

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.

A true copy...Attest: J. BURTON, Register. KENNEBEC, 88.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1855.

the 4th Monday of December, A. D. 1855.

AN'L S. GOLDTHWAIT, Administrator on the Estate of JOHN S. PHILBRICK, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance: Onossen, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of Jan. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

To the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probate within and

CARRIAGES!

THE subscriber would avail himself of this method to express to his numerous friends and patrons, his sincere gratitude for the very liberal patronage with which liety lave favored him, and he hopes by persevering efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of like favors.

Open Buggies and Wagens

Of the most approved patterns, and built in a workmanlike manner, constantly on hand and will be sold as low as the like can be purchased at any other establishment in the state.

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SECOND HAND CARRIAGES. A good assortment generally on hand and will be sold cheaper than the like can be bought elsewhere.

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SECOND HAND CARRIAGES. A good assortment generally on hand and will be sold cheaper than the like can be bought elsewhere.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES. A good assortment generally on hand and will be sold in the form of the foreign petition, Ordered, That notice be given by publishishing a copy of said Petition with this order hereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 2il Mooday of January next, at a Court of Probate hereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, Printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 2il Mooday of January next, at a Court of Probate hereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Hon. H. K. Baker, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebee, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the thritten day of January next, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, the blad and the premises of the state of the the following described read, state, belonging to the estate of Doct. JOHN HARTWELL, the of Winthron, in said sounty, deceased, viz:—The house and iot in said Winthrop, formerly occupied by said deceased, conveyed to him and his lake wife by James R. Bachelder. THOMAS J. BURGESS, December 24, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of JAMES BRAINARD, late of Winthrep, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: A persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of sai deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; an all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediat payment to

Beccmber 24, 1855.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY RUSSELL EATOR. Office over Granite Bank, Water St.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, EDITOR. Terms.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum, if paid in advance; two dollars if paid within the year; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is detayed eeyond the year.

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DR. PETTIT'S CANKER BALSAM

Political.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the Constitution on the President, to give to Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

cessary and expedient.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Republic stranguil and advancing in a career of prosperity

FOREIGN RELATIONS-CENTRAL AMERICA.

whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are pending, which may require the consideration of Congress. Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that neither will ever occupy, fortify, colonise, assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence, and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future, that if either then had any claim or right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unre-ervedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised, or assumed, in any part of Central America, by Great Britain or the United States. This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country wherein we had specific and peculiar ment consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like re-strictions were in the same some obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never hav been concluded by us. So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that in a cor respondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the Convention, it was distinctly expressed that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Belize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut ma-hogany or dye woods at the Belize, but with posi-tive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty, and thus it confirms the natural construction and und stood import of the treaty, as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied. It, how-ever, became apparent at an early day after entering on the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all parts of Central America commonly called the Mosquito Coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Belize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras, and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group, known as the Bay Islands, and belonging by right to that State. All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the

tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this government, have been made the subject of negotiations through the American Minister in London.

I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary of foreign affairs, by which you will perceive that the two governments differ widely, and irreconcilably, as to the construction of the Convention and its effect on their respective relations to Central America. Great Britain constructs tions to Central America. Great Britain construct the Convention as to maintain all her previous pro the Convention as to maintain air ner previous pre-tensions over the Mosquito Coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions as to the Mosquito Coast are founded on the assumption of political rela remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted, that by the public law of Europe and America no possible act of such Indians, or their predecessors, could confer on Great Britain any political rights. Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain, as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito Coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treative represed and religious processes. peated and successive treaties renounced and relin-quished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most

unequivocal terms.

Yet these pretensious, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were at a recent period revived by Great Britain, against the Central American States, the legitimate succesregion. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica, and they are now re-asserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States. On the eastern coast of Nicara-gua, and Costa Rica, the interference of Great Bri-tain, though exerted at one time in the form of mil-itary occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, itary occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the "appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her, as the rightful exercise of dominion over the Mosquito tribe of Indians. But the establishment at the Belize, now reaching far beyond its limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the Convention very letter as well as the spirit of the Convention with the United States, as it was at the time of the

The interpretation which the British government thus, in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the Convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which

while it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this government for entering into the covenant. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two governments to Central America. To a renewed call by this government to abide by, and carry into effect the stipulation of the Convention according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the British government has, at length, replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion. The reply substitutes a partial issue in the place of the general one presented by the United States.

The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Paoific, and the Colony of the Bay Islands; and therefore proceeds, by implication, to infer that if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America.

The United States cannot admit either the inferences or the premises. We steadily deny that at the date of the treaty Great Britain had any other possessions there than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Belise, and maintain that if she had any, they were surrendered by the Convention. This Government having recognized the obligations of the treaty, has of course, desired to see it executed by both parties; and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights which we might assert independently of the treaty,

views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the-two governments to overcome the obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire which is avoved by the British Government to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated teachter by so many ties of interest and of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated together by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless. There is, however, reason to apprehend that with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, the treaty is, therefore, practically null, so far as regards our rights. As this international difficulty cannot remain long undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to charish and preserve, it will afof toth countries to cherish and preserve, it will af-ford me sincere gratification if future efforts shall result in the success anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits

RECRUITMENT, &c. One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia induced her to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the U. States to maintain impartial neutrality during the

wars which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligeront States, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyments of its benefits. Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits by land or by sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation as the laws of war, or usages of nations, or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction should not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties for the transit of their armies, or operations of their fleets, the lavy of troops for their service, the fitting out of cruisers by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undenlable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the U. States will under no circumstances surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation, and although in the decident of the contrabation, and although in the decident of the contrabation and although in the decident of the contrabation, and although in the decident of the contrabation, and although in the decident of the contrabation and although in the decide

or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation, and although in so doing the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility, therefore, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles.

Our merchants have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France, in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers. But such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted, either by the international or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia. But our municiour neutral relations with Russia. But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out within the limits of the United States a vencel to commit hostilities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or

to increase the force of any foreign armed vessels intended for such hostilities against a friendly State. Whatever concern may have been felt by either

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers or other vessels in the service of one might be fitted out in the ports of this country, to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose, by good faith, and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist, or enter, or go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist, or enterd in the service of any foreign State, either or entered in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer;

any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer; and these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares that no State has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another State without its consent, and that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it without such consent is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public right, and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entercained by this Government, when a year since the British Parliament passed "an act to provide for the enlistment of fereigners in the military service of Great Britain." Nothing on the face of the act, or in the public history, indicated that the British Government proposed to attempt that the British Government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United Sistes, nor did it ever recruitment in the United Siates, nor did it evergive intimation of such intention to this government. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, to
find subsequently that the engagement of persons
within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in
the British Province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on
extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary
legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and
punish the parties concerned, and so put an end to
acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to
our sove eignty.

acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sove eignty.

Meanwhile, suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British Government.—
Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British Government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval or sanction, but it also appeared that the public agonts engaged in it had stringent instructions not to violate the municipal law of the United States. It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law.

The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law or in studied evasion of it, and in either alternative the act would be alike in-

in violation of the law or in studied evasion of it, and in either alternative the act would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosure of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan, devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier, and the whole business conducted under the regular co-operation of the British under the regular co-operation of the British officers, civil and military—some in the North American Provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking which could maly be acco

laws and disregarding our territorial rights, is con-clusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief. These considerations, the source of the mischief. These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible functionaries, impelled mg to present the case to the British Generalement in order to secure not only a cessation on the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be con aqualicated to you in due time.

I repeat the recommendations submitted to the

I repeat the recommendations submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner in connection with Great Britain to survey and establish the boundary Great Britain to survey and establish the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, concerning their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what cach claim as a right. Continuous of delay

what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two Governments to act in the matter will increase the danger and difficulty of the ontroversy.

Misunderstanding exist as to the extent, character, and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and the property of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain, relative to the territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cessation of the rights of both Companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and with a view to this end I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

tion of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing in respect to commercial interests with the United States as the other now placed on the same rooms in tweether mercial interests with the United States as the other British North American Provinces. The commission which that treaty contemplated for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coast of the United States and the British North American Provinces, has been organized, and has commenced its labors, to continue which there is need of further appropriation for the service of another season.

need of further appropriation for the service of another season.

SOUND DUBS.

In pursuance of the authority conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the third of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose. The considerations which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue, in full force. The convention contains an article which, alth ugh it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic Sea during the continuance of the treaty, yet it may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission.

The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it became the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of the engagement of the subject so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interest and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Deomark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a closed sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signified its determination to maintain the freedom

tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signified its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had for a long time coerced the payment of tribute from all nations whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, aithough suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the shick answer that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominal out tax so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe. If the manner of payment of Sound dues differs from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was in its origin nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those who were at that time enabled to obstruct the free and accure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possessed that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Bound and Beits, has indicated a rendines to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition which she integds to submit for the capitalisation of the Sound dues, to be paid as commutation among the governments according to the respective proportion of their marxime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to account this for the most notent reasons. One is, that Denmark

spective proportion of their maratime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in healf of the United States to accept this for the most potent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound dues. A second is, that if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound Dues shall be commingied with and made subordinate to a matter wholly extraneous, viz: the balance of power among the Governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting the proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness on the part of the United States to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages which commerce shall here after derive from expenditures made by her for the improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belis. I I y before you herewith sundry documents on the subject, this which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

Faance.

I announce with much ratification that since the adjourn-

FRANCE. I aunounce with much gratification that since the adjournment of the last Congress the question then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relation of the two governments continues to be of the most friendly nature.

A question which has been pending for several years between the U. 8. and the kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration by the public authorities of that country of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments. SPAIN.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disaperoved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrier at Havans, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the lows thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

Rivers. In consequence of a destructive hurricance which visited Cuba in 1840, the Supreme authority of that island issued a decree admitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building materials and provisions free of duty; but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of the citizens of the United States who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made as soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction for claim for the arrest and search of the

Satisfaction for claim for the arrest and search of the Sanisaction for claim for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government.

I do not abandon the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur, to facilitate their savedy settlement.

The interposition of this Government has been invoked by nany of its citisens on account of injuries done to their persons and their property, for which their Mexican government is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country for some time past has not allowed its Government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some fortecarance in such matters on the part of the Government. But if the revolutionary movements which have lately occurred in that Republic, result in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and it may be hoped with success, and to the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the Central American Republics which from their proximity and other considerations, form peculiar relations to this Government, while it has been my constant aim to observe all the obligations of political frieudship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them from their own insufficient power to check lawless cruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which on a similar occasion had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California. CENTRAL AMERICA.

Since the last session of Congress, a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiain Kingdom, have been negoti ted. The latter Kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASCRY.

The statements made in my last annual message respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified. It appears from the report of the treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year, enabling July, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five million three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars, and that the public expenditures for the same, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, smounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and interest of the public debt, smounted to mine million the interest and premium, amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The balance in the treasury at TREASURY. ion eight hundred and bory-lour thousand new hundred and twenty-eight dollars. The balance in the treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars. The receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, amount together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-lour

dred and eighteen thousaud seven hundred and thirty-lour dollars, trust affording, in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ten the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fen dollars.

If to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three-quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be \$71,526,846, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1856, of \$15,623,853 41. In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year, are included \$3,0 10,00 s oneet the last installments of the \$10,0 0,000 provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and \$7,750,0 0 appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of \$10,750,000, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of \$60,476,000.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was forty million five hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars; and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the Federal government remaining at this time, is less than forty million dollars. The remnant of certain other government stocks, amounting to two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully permaded that it would be difficult to devise a

and forty-three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. Nowithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disjursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of those agents, or neglect, involving hazards of serious public loss, to escape detection. detection.

I renew, however, the recommendation heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries on their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books and records and all other objects of a public nature in their custody. Derived as our

to their successors all books and records and ill other objects of a public nature in their custorly. Derived as our
public revenue is, in chief part of duty on imp-rits, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only
of our commercegibut also the other great interests upon
which that depends.

The principal that all moneys not required for the current
expenses of the government, should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous
fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds by
many millions of dollars the amount needed for the prudent
and economical administration of the public affairs, cannot
fall to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally
conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the
imposition of duties on imports, that the impost tables and
and schedules unquestionably require essential modification.
A departure from the principles of the present tariff is not

The Arroy during the past year has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of recruits have aiready been sent to the field. All the duties which devoive on the military establishment have been satisfactorily performed; and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, seal and capacity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them.

For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provisions by a retired list for disabled officers, and for increased compensation to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed when these measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations herytofore made for a partial reorganization of the army are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers who commence their service with the grade of Cadet, qualifies them to a considerable extent to perform the duty of every arm of the service; but to give the highest efficacy to artillery, requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain in time of peace a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of the field and seign artillery.

The duties of the Staff in all its v

in the duties appertaining to the service of the field and seige artillery.

The duties of the Staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which these duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of artillery, a specialty, but requires also an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of line, and it is not doubted that to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff it is desirable that he shall have served with both. With this view, it was recomended on a former occasion that the duties of the Staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and with the conviction of the advantages which would result-from such a change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service; and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited. The construction of the six steam frigates for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most astishatory manner and with such expedition as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service early in the coming spring.

Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains loadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the

acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and syrtematic increase of the Navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of the six steam sloop-of w r. In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congess to promote the efficiency of the Navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the POST OFFICE. It will be perceived by the report of the Postma

It will be perceived by the report of the Postmaster General that the gross expenditure of the Department for the last fixed year was \$9,08,342, and the gross receipts \$7,-342,136—making and excess of expenditure over receipts 42,626,208; that the cost of mail transportation during that year was \$674,962 greater than the previous year.

Much of the heavy expenditures to which the Treasury is thus subjected is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters, and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestious of the Postmaster General on the subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for the useful suggestions it contains as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer. The aggre, ate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip, or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is 24,557,409 acres, of which the portion sold was 15,729,574 acres, yielding in receipts the sum of \$11,885,380.

In the same period of time, 8,723,854 acres have been surveyed, but in consideration of the quantity aiready subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market. The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia, renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the District outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The Commissioners appointed to revise and modify the

The Commissioners appointed to revise and modify the laws of the District, have made such progress in the performance of their task as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received that the peace of the settlements in the territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of hostile character among the tribes in that quarter, the more serious in their possible effects, by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in these territories, to which your stiention has aiready been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet and afford protection to our citizens.

In the territory of Kansas there have been some acts prej-ndicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the Federal Ex-ecutive. That could only be in case of obstruction to Fed-eral law, ord organized resistance to territorial law assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it, would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occu rence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the territory, who, by its organic law possessing the right to determine its own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peacefully, to the free exercise of it without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this territory? as never been surveyed and established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggest the probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequent ly arise. For these and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF GOVERNMENT. I have the passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relations, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of

ion, including such particular concerns of the bederal government, whether of domestic or foreign relations, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress.

Unlike the great states of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these Unlited States are wasting their strength neither in foreign war nor domestic strife. Whatever of discontent, or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation as occupy the public mind consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration, of inevitable evils, or over seal in the social improvement, or mere imagination of grievance, having but remote connection with any of the constitutional functions, or duties of the federal government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the constitution or the integrity of the Union and no farther, they command the consideration of the executive, and require to be presented by him to congress. Before the thirteen colonies became a confederation of independent states, they were associated only by community of trans-Atlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was sundered, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self-government. Municipal and social institutions of each, its haw of property and personal relation, even its political organization were such only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of findependence, each state had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts end things which ladependent states may of right do. The several colonies, differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation and in the forms of political administrati

when was to delegate only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or in other words, to retain as much as possible consistently with those purpo-ses of the independent powers of the individual states. For objects of common defense and security, they entrusted to general government certain carefully defined functions, leav-ing all others as the undelegated rights of the separate inde-pendent soverprienties.

general government certain carefully defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignities.

Such is the constitutional theory of our government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and us alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of blood shed in civil war. This freedom and concert of action has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful states, and has raised our industrial productions and our commerce, which transports them to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe, and the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate states.

The Congress of the United States is in effect, that congress of sovereignities which good men in the old world have sought but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the immutable leagues for common action; from the wars, the mutual invasions, and vague aspirations, after the balance of power which convulsed, from time to time, the governments of Europe. Our co-operative actions rest in the conditions of permanent confederation, preceded by the constitution. Our balance of power is the separate reserved rights of the states and their equal representation in the senate. The independent sovereignty of the states rest with its reserved rights of local, self-government, assured to each by their coequal power in the senate, was the fundamental condition of the constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger states might be to recognize the government, as as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the commo councils, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise

councils, they knew it was impossible, unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of government, whether legislative or executive, through their equal representation in the senate.

Indeed, the largest states themselves could not have failed to perceive that the same power was equally necessary to them for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggred promises of exercing their common theory of the defence of the whole, and of all power more than the aggred promises of exercing their common before the defence of the whole, and of all power more theory of the defence of the whole, and of all power not expend the control before the defence of the whole, and of all power not control before the defence of the whole, and of all power not control before the defence of the defence of the whole, and of the control had the control to the control before the defence of the def

gerous to the durability of the Union. CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY. Placed in the office of chief magistrate, as the executive agent of the whole country, to take care

What is the voice of history when the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States was adopted in the Congress of the confederation? It is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power as between the States that retained and those which did not retain their colored population, had escaped notice or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was in a great measure the act of the State of Virginia and of the South. When Louisiann was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South. For while it was important to the country at the mouth tion not less to the North than to the South. For while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and although this new province by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet in fact it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally, at least, an accession to the Northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as an acquisition in the special interest of the South. The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were influ need by motives far above all

south. The patriotic and just men who participated in that act were influ need by motives far above all sectional jealousy. It was in the South the great event, by completing for us the cession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access to the Guif of Mexico, which imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain

whole union. In the meantime the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a centest with France and a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence of Europe, and eme ged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic internal resources of the Union. Among the evanescent controversies at that period, the most conspicuous was the question of regulation by Congress of the social condition of the future State to be founded in the territory of Louisiana. The ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio had contained a provision which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from serited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in any other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution, this provision ceased to remain as a law—for its operation as such was absolutely superceded by the Constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandists in some second State—that of Missouri—came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, opposition was made to extending to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the

continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the Constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union. But another struggle on the same point ensued

meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it terefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a state, where the constitution clearly embraces a Republican form of government, being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient, entertained in some other states.

Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubit ble violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States, and of the republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts, which insure the equality of the states. But, deplorable as would be such a violation of such a compact in itself, and in all its

cision producing such results by a majority of votes, either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilable hostile c nfederations.

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offenior of that continued exists a projects,

REPAIRING done up from best of stock and in first rate shape at reduced rates for cash, and as well as some have had work done otherwheres at forty per cent discount from usual prices.

THIBET CLOTHS & CASHMERES, of every desirable ocior and quality, just received by
Oct. 3, 1865.

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KILBURN & BARTON.

Augusta, Maine.

VOL.

EXPERIMENTS We believe th

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ally obtain a cre ing to the kind applied. We have been of some experim different kinds Backus of Cante tion on this sul "Homestead," cellent agricultu in Hartford, Con by ploughing u each breadth w These separate kinds of fertiliz low. In 1855 the same kind any thing. Th plots and from seen by examiwhich Mr. Back by an examinat falling off from

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It will be se the greatest in guano and 400 the cost of pro cents. He used perphosphates no difference b WILL SORRE MR. EDITOR : seeds that col effect their br

he began to fal with the heave through the su has a cough. will be grateful Poland, Jan. Note. Wea It is possible th

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ate a good deal

We have kno find their disord among certain our acquaintan among the bitt as some call it, it, or pollen, or increase his diff degree as to alr be happy to he observations on

DWARFING P. Pa., says :-"I the Juneberry. tree having bo from the bud. gevity and fre American force